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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Aluminum Output Plan; Russians Tighten Trap; Smaller Sugar Ration?

The World's Day—February 26, 1942

Washington: Aluminum, Magnesium Increase

The War Production Board announced a two-way program, to increase United States aluminum production 640,000,000 pounds annually and nearly double present production goals for magnesium, to cost $350,000,000.

Demands for abolition of the 40-hour week and elimination of time and a half for overtime were made in Congress as work-stoppages developed in factories producing war supplies. [Page 1.]

"Little Steel" opened its case before the War Labor Board against the C. I. O.'s demand for a union shop contract and basic wage increases of $1 a day for the industry's 182,000 employees. The hearing before a three-man panel was confined to a discussion of procedure. Fact-finding hearings are expected to begin next week.

The Senate voted 50 to 23 to prohibit sales of Government-held farm stocks at less than parity prices, rejecting an appeal by President Roosevelt. [Financial Page.]

A meeting of the Inter-American Defense Board, expected to direct arrangements for convoys for hemisphere shipping, was called for March 30 in Washington as high Army officers from all the Latin American nations converged on the capital. [Page 8.]

A bill to suspend during the war the present 75 cents a ton tariff on imported scrap iron and steel was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Legislation broadening the authority of the Maritime Commission to write marine war risk insurance and re-insurance for any vessel, foreign or domestic, for the duration of the war was approved by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The War: Russians Close In on Germans

Russia: Soviet troops continued to close in on a Nazi army—estimated as high as 100,000 men—in the Staraya Russa sector. Another large trap was reported closing on Nazi armies in the Rzhev-Vyazma region. [Page 7.]

Africa: Sandstorms and heavy ground mist were reported by the British to have hampered both land and air operations in Libya.

At sea: "Severe damage" to Germany's battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and torpedoing of a Nazi cruiser of the 10,000-ton Prinz Eugen class was disclosed in a full review of the war at sea in the British House of Commons. [Page 1.]

East Indies: Secretary of War Stimson declared that a "magnificent defense" was being made in the Dutch East Indies, and that the United States was sending all possible help.

Burma: British troops were still holding their ground on the Sittang River. Movement of Japanese troops in a northerly direction, presumably against the Chinese troops, was reported.

Philippines: General MacArthur in a surprise move forced the Japanese in Bataan Peninsula to withdraw several kilometers, recapturing enemy first-line positions.

New England: Reduction in Sugar Ration?

Cut in the proposed sugar ration for individual consumers will be advanced in Washington by the Smaller Business Association of New England. [Page 4.]

Henry Parkman, Jr., new State rationing head, promised administration "without fear or favor." [Page 2.]

Trial blackouts grew in number and size. The largest area of Massachusetts to be darkened at once will be affected tonight on the North Shore, following successful blackouts last night in Worcester, Mass., Nantucket Island, and part of Providence, R. I. [Page 2.]

"Flight strips" near major Bay State highways for use of military planes were termed essential to defense of New England. [Page 5.]

Two suits against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for a total of $1,100,000 damages from the Quabbin Reservoir project were settled for $175,000. [Page 2.]

National: British Troops Quartered in New York

A small detachment of British troops is quartered in the New York metropolitan area, the War Department announced. No details were made public.

A plea for co-operation by the United States with Soviet Russia was made by Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, in an address in New York. [Page 3.]

Norfolk, Va. (AP)—The Norfolk air warning information center disclosed that a routine test of the aircraft warning system in the Hampton Roads area resulted in alerts being sounded in Richmond, Newport News and Hampton, Va., and the District of Columbia.

Consumer News: OPA Rules Bicycles Essential

Bicycles were classified by Price Administrator Henderson as "essential to civilian transportation." He requested manufacturers not to increase prices on present models above Jan. 15 levels.

About 500,000 new and retreaded automobile tires will be rationed in March, a substantial increase over the number available in February, the Office of Price Administration announced.

All retail and wholesale coal dealers were asked by the Office of Price Administration to stabilize coal prices at levels prevailing between last Dec. 15 and Dec. 31.

In Europe: Commons Plans India Rule Debate

A full debate on Indian self-government and Chinese-Indian collaboration will be held shortly in the House of Commons, the British Government announced.

John G. Winant, United States Ambassador in London, left Britain for a brief visit to the United States to report to President Roosevelt.

New British envoy to China, Sir Horace P. Seymour, arrived in Chungking to confer with his predecessor, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. E. Industry Turns Readily To War Output

From lipsticks to bombs, and bottlecaps to submarines are two of many amazing shifts.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ingenuity of New England industry in bringing the machinery and facilities it has on hand into service for the war effort is an unending marvel to observers of the scene. Ray M. Hudson, industrial executive of the New England Council, disclosed a few examples of this imagination and daring today.

He cited the case of a firm that in peacetime makes cotton gin equipment. This firm developed an attachment that makes possible the use of ordinary engine lathes for the delicate business of gun boring. Another machine shop contributed an improvement to this invention by discovering a relatively simple way to make the bits needed for such boring.

A shop that normally makes lawn mower equipment developed the machinery needed to turn out certain vital Naval electrical apparatus. A pipe organ manufacturer has turned to making wooden ammunition boxes.

Lipsticks to Bombs

These examples of Mr. Hudson, of course, are incidental to the larger conversions of New England industry, the shoe machinery plants that now turn out anti-tank guns, pump factories that make antiaircraft guns, gasoline filling station equipment plants that make gun carriages, compact and lipstick factories now making parts for incendiary bombs, and so on through a notable list.

So much is heard of the plight of small business, of the firms that didn't get orders, that sometimes sight is almost lost of the operators who through initiative, ingenuity, or just simply having machinery that can be easily converted, have won their spurs in the fast-paced war program.

Some of the best examples of these fall among plants having 50, or fewer, employees. Mr. Hudson cites a small firm normally producing bottle-capping equipment.

Bottle Caps to Submarines

Using its old machines, though probably modified in one way or another, this firm is now turning out important parts for submarines.

A bicycle manufacturer is making torpedoes; a toy concern is fabricating parachute flares; a firm usually making oil filters is now making bomb parts.

A trait of certain New England firms that has been much criticized in the past, and probably rightly so, is now paying unexpected dividends. This trait is the one of clinging to old machinery. Machines that might have been scrapped years ago and replaced with newer and more efficient ones are sometimes kept in service for years. Thus, it was learned recently that a big planer used to smooth the deck plates of the famous Civil War Monitor, the United States' first really armored fighting ship, is today being used to smooth steel in the present war effort.

3 Nazi Warships Put Out of Action; U. S. Navy Lists Big Enemy Losses; Stimson: All Aid Possible Sent Java

War Secretary lauds Allies' 'magnificent defense' of Dutch island fortress.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Indications that the steady process of withdrawal in the Southwest Pacific is giving place to a more determined resistance are strengthened by Secretary Stimson's announcement that America is giving Java "every bit of aid possible" and that the Allies are making a "magnificent defense."

While the full story of this resistance has yet to be told, United States submarines have reported sinking during the past two days two transports, one auxiliary ship, one freighter, and possibly a warship. At the same time, the combined Dutch-American Fleet under Admiral Helfrich was shelling the port of Telok Betoeng, in southern Sumatra, 50 miles from Java across the Sunda Strait, where the Japanese were preparing for the attack on Java. News of the shelling was the first intimation that that port was in Japanese hands.

Meanwhile, Australian airmen attacked Rabaul, on New Britain, and other points likely to be jumping-off points for invasion.

In the Burma sector, the British still were holding their own at the Sittang River, while troops in Rangoon, only 60 miles away, were reported to be destroying the oil refinery and other equipment, on the assumption that the Sittang line could not hold indefinitely. Meanwhile, the Japanese were bringing up reinforcements, always harassed by American volunteer airmen. Japanese troops were reported by Chungking to be moving continuously toward the Shan States in northeast Burma, where Chinese troops are operating.

While the Japanese were fully occupied with preparations for fresh moves in Burma and the East Indies, Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines seized the opportunity to operate a surprise thrust, capturing a number of Japanese advance positions and forcing the enemy to withdraw for several kilometers.

Philippines:

The War Department reported today that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops in a surprise thrust forced back the Japanese several kilometers on the Philippine Bataan Peninsula.

The attack brought the first substantial advance for the American-Filipino defenders since they were forced to withdraw into the nar-

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Associated Press

The British Navy at Sea

Officers on a British destroyer, foreground, cluster around a fellow officer taking pictures of other destroyers "somewhere at sea." In the background is the aircraft carrier H. M. S. Victorious.

Knox reports 114 ships attacked by U-boats in Atlantic — Three Nazi subs sunk.

The putting out of action of three of Germany's capital warships was announced in London today as simultaneous official reviews in London and Washington pictured a sharply stepped-up sea warfare with the edge in favor of the United Nations.

In London, First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander stated that the Nazi battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau had been damaged severely, and that a cruiser of the 10,000-ton class had been torpedoed in a running naval battle off Norway. He disclosed, however, that Allied shipping losses were mounting and that Nazi surface raider attacks could be expected to start soon.

In Washington Secretary Knox said the United States Navy has sunk or damaged at least 65 Japanese combatant and noncombatant vessels since Dec. 10.

In the Atlantic, however, the Navy Secretary's statistics, testifying to the unrelenting vigor of Germany's submarine campaign there, told of 114 U-boat attacks in the western half of the ocean between Jan. 1 and Feb. 23—45 of them occurring in American coastal waters. During this period, the sinkings of 34 ships have been officially reported from Canada to the Caribbean.

The raiders have paid for their attacks. The Navy believes that three more enemy submarines have been sunk by United States action in the Atlantic and four others damaged. Reports from 49 other attacks have been inconclusive. Secretary Knox had announced on Dec. 21 that 14 undersea raiders had been destroyed or damaged.

Navy's Record

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The threat of the United States Fleet hung with increasing menace over Axis plans for conquest today following a disclosure by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that America's sea arm had already sunk 13 enemy warships and 40 vessels of other types besides damaging numerous additional craft.

Although all of the sure enemy losses were sustained by the Japanese, the Navy feels confident at least three German submarines have been sunk, while four others are thought to have been damaged—often tantamount to destruction for underwater craft. In addition, the United States Navy launched 49 other attacks against U-boats, but was unable to ascertain the results.

Providing an answer to the frequent question, "Where is the Navy," Secretary Knox announced

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Air Raid Just Jitters? Stimson Says It Was Real

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that unidentified airplanes, possibly as many as 15, which may have been operated by enemy agents, were over Los Angeles early yesterday and were fired on by Army antiaircraft guns.

Mr. Stimson said the flight of planes, described by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, as a "false alarm," accurred between 3:12 a. m. and 4:15 a. m. Pacific War Time.

Antiaircraft guns of the 37th Coast Artillery Brigade fired 1,430 rounds of ammunition at the planes, which Mr. Stimson told a press conference were officially reported as flying at speeds ranging from "very slow," to 200 miles an hour, and at heights of 9,000 to 18,000 feet.

The planes dropped no bombs, Mr. Stimson said, there were no casualties among American troops, none of the planes were shot down, and no American Army or Navy planes were in action.

Since no bombs were dropped, Mr. Stimson said, it was possible that the planes might have come from commercial sources operated by enemy agents to spread alarm, disclose the location of antiaircraft gun emplacements, and slow down war operations by causing blackouts.

The Secretary said his information was contained in a report from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and apparently was based on reports to General Marshall from Army officials in California.

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26—Just where do those "unidentified aircraft" come from? Where are they now? Why were none brought done by the Niagaras of antiaircraft shells sent aloft in yesterday morning's five-hour blackout? Southern California is asking these questions.

Los Angeles' supercolossal air-raid preview is far from being the popular success its producers, the Army, might have expected. Although the production was staged with utter realism during an alarm lasting from 2:25 a. m. to 7:21 a. m. Wednesday, critics are saying the ring of sincerity is lacking in the piece, and that the villain, the Japanese sky force—if any—was too camera shy.

Southern California public opinion is divided, how evenly only a close polling could tell, on the issue: "Were there actually airplanes up there in that mass of searchlight beams?

Countless persons, including many who live in the districts showered with shrapnel fragments and dud or delayed shells, declare they saw airplanes, heard them, counted them.

"Something Up There"

Others say only "there was something up there."

The doubters have all sorts of suggestions to offer in substitution for the "unidentified aircraft," or "enemy aircraft." These suggestions range from the "jittery nerves" note injected by critic Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to "captive balloon belonging to our own Army," and "a Navy blimp."

Army headquarters for Southern California, reflecting the attitude of the Western Command in San Francisco, is saying as little as possible. Told of the Knox hint that there actually had been no enemy planes abroad over Southern California, many an Army officer and private, kept up half the night firing guns and manning searchlights, spoke in emphatic soldier terms.

"Don't forget that the soldier who heard and reported the enemy planes at Pearl Harbor is getting a medal," said one, "and the officers who paid no heed to his warning—well."

Inference is Plain

The inference is plain that if one bomb had been dropped from the skies, or one plane shot down, all the bickering that is now going on would be, instead, praise for the Army for a job beautifully done.

"Unidentified aircraft" might be more considerate; they might be courteous enough to identify themselves, to leave a calling card, perhaps in the form of a bomb. Then there would be no argument.

The battle of words now raging may be expected to continue, with decreasing intensity, until, perhaps, some identifiable enemy planes appear in Southern California skies, when the gunnery practice of Wednesday morning

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Blow to China At Rangoon Is Worst of War

By Maj. T. H. Thomas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The burning of the military supplies not yet shipped out over the Burma Road sums up pretty clearly what is in prospect at Rangoon.

Even if it were possible to organize the city so as to withstand a protracted siege, there would be no justification for locking up troops to protect a seaport already, in effect, cut off from the sea. The essential military importance of Rangoon came to an end when Japanese aircraft and submarines closed the shipping routes which supplied the traffic over the Burma Road. In doing so, they inflicted a serious military defeat upon the Allied cause—a defeat which in China will stand out as the most decisive event in the war up to this point.

In Chinese eyes, at least, the admiring tributes to China now being poured out in London and Washington will not conceal the unpleasant actuality. China has been allowed to sign the pact of the United Nations and to take its place in the Pacific War Council at the very time that the outside aid essential to its whole war effort is most endangered.

The new road now under discussion will for long provide an interesting topic to the press of the Free Nations—but no motor traffic will move over a trail winding, at immense altitudes, over the outer spurs of the Himalayas. To transform this into a workable motor highway must fall into the general category of future con-

Continued on Page 20, Column 7

Plan to Suspend 40-Hour Week Near

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 — A proposal to suspend operation of the 40-hour work week for the war's duration will be taken up in the House without delay today, Speaker Sam Rayburn declared today.

Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, has offered an amendment to the Administration's second war powers bill which Mr. Rayburn told reporters is not subject to a point of order. The Smith proposal would lift the maximum hour provision which requires overtime pay for more than 40 hours a week.

Indications are that Congress is in for a further period of discussion of labor problems. The line-up of Congress is falling into the same groups. The Administration supporters on the whole oppose drastic changes in labor legislation, but are in a minority. They prefer to see matters worked out in discussion between President Roosevelt and his new "labor cabinet" consisting of the heads of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor and key men in major unions. Against them is a strong coalition of Republicans, and southern Democrats representing farm interests. These compose a majority of the House and Senate. If sufficiently aroused they have the votes to impose drastic labor restrictions. Another factor is the greater wish to "do something about labor" in the House than the Senate.

Senate Restrains House

The Senate holds a restraining influence on the House in this respect. It has blocked amendments to the Wagner Act passed overwhelmingly by the House. In the present circumstance it is likely to act again as a brake on quick action by the lower chamber.

Rousing interest in the labor problem now is the question of C. I. O.-steel workers' demands for the closed shop and general wage increases from the "Little Steel" companies, of which the Bethlehem Steel Company, with more than $1,000,000,000 of war contracts, is a central company. The War Labor Board held its first meeting today looking toward a showdown on these matters. "Little Steel" has embarked on a strong publicity campaign opposing the closed shop. The Labor Board's discussion today only dealt with procedure to be used in hearings next week. These hearings for the first time will be open to the public, where the whole matter will be aired.

A feature of the situation is that the big unions have practically waived their right to strike in the war period. Sporadic strikes are still occurring, but a strong influence to shorten or eliminate them are the union leaders who frequently call off the walk-out precipitated by angry or badly disciplined followers. Strikes, however, are still occurring. In speeches in Congress yesterday Representative Smith in the House and Senator Harry F. Byrd (D), of Virginia, in the Senate demanded drastic legislation to outlaw them for the war emergency. Smith, Byrd and others have frequently demanded anti-strike legislation in the past. The degree to which they are successful now will primarily depend on the degree of popular irritation over walkouts and production interruptions that occur.

Strikes Appreciably Less

For several weeks official figures of the War Production Board record no strikes for the closed shop. In fact the falling off in strikes, and the number of days affected has been appreciable since Pearl Harbor. R. J. Thomas, President of the United Auto Workers warned again in Detroit today that it is the duty of every member and local of the U.A.W.-C.I.O. to observe the C.I.O. pledge that there shall be no strikes during the war. The A. F. of L. unions have given the same pledge.

In the reduction of the strike threat statistics show a tremendous jump in matters brought up for arbitration and conciliation. Union leaders charge that employers now decline to settle any question outside of Federal auspices with the strike threat "removed." In any

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Scharnhorst and Gneisenau Badly Damaged by British

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP) — The 26,000-ton German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen apparently have been knocked out of the war for some time to come, according to a naval review presented in the House of Commons today by First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander.

Moreover, Mr. Alexander said, the British submarine Trident sent a torpedo aft into a cruiser of the Prinz Eugen class, probably into the Prinz itself. The Trident also may have hit an escorting destroyer, it was indicated in a communiqué from the Admiralty.

Nazi Convoy Hit

The ocean-going Trident, 1,090 tons at the surface, has been dogging Germany's Norwegian sea route and it was there that it nailed the heavy cruiser. On Nov. 29, the Trident was credited with a successful attack on seven German transport and supply ships. Three were seen to sink and four were so damaged that their loss was considered probable.

Mr. Alexander's statement and the Admiralty communiqué disclosed the close watch the British were keeping on the whereabouts of the three warships with aerial reconnaissance.

Extensive fires in the dockyards of Kiel, where either the Scharnhorst or the Gneisenau is known to be tied up, were set by RAF bombers last night, the Air Ministry reported.

In the Mediterranean sector, the Admiralty announced that another British submarine had scored three torpedo hits on an enemy convoy of three supply vessels.

Mr. Alexander's statement was the most comprehensive defense of the Navy to be made in the House since the clamor first arose over the sinking of the battleships Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse early in the Battle of Malaya—a clamor which was swelled by the getaway of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen from Brest, German-occupied French naval base.

Earlier Mr. Alexander had disclosed that six swordfish planes of the Fleet air arm were not the only torpedo planes which attacked the warships, but that the Naval Air Force also sent torpedo bombers.

Mr. Alexander warned that "we

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Twelve Communities of Bay State Ready for Test of Their Air-Raid Precautions

First Large-Area Blackout Set for Tonight on North Shore

The Bay State will witness its most extensive blackout in terms of area tonight when a huge chunk of territory comprising 12 North Shore communities is plunged into darkness.

The test, for a 20-minute period beginning at 9 a. m., represents the first time that a large number of Massachusetts communities have joined forces for a trial regional blackout.

The area, including Salem and surrounding communities, is several times as large as the City of Boston—nearly twice as large, in fact, as Boston, Worcester and Newton put together. These three cities have separately staged the largest blackouts seen in the Bay State to date.

Communities dousing their lights on the North Shore tonight include Salem, Peabody, Beverly, Danvers, Middleton, Hamilton, Manchester, Ipswich, Essex, Wenham, Topsfield and Boxford. A separate blackout tonight is also scheduled for Northboro, Mass. Westboro, which originally scheduled its blackout for tonight, has postponed it until March 12.

Other Tests Urged

Commenting on the spreading areas which have undergone the lights-out, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said today that "repeated, widespread, and thorough" tests in far western parts of the State are now needed.

He urged all towns to try out their air-raid services—demolition squads, gas, water, and medical units, etc., during their second and subsequent blackout tests.

Experience in mobilizing these units and in moving them through darkened streets is important, he said, pointing out that previous practice mobilizations have taken place in daytime.

Mr. Farley declared that it would not be necessary to attempt such measures during the first blackout test, when a multitude of other problems must be faced.

In Western Section

With respect to tests further from the coast, the Executive Director said, "We must remember that central and western Massachusetts are hardly more than half an hour further for enemy aircraft than is Boston.

Touching upon the subject of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, recently placed on a semi-military basis, Mr. Farley said married women would "not be discriminated against" in the course of re-enlistment. Mothers with small children, however, who would be needed at home in the event of a raid, would be barred from the Corps, he said, in order that all its members may be ready for "any and all travel, assignment, and emergency."

Civilian defense officials of industrial Quincy meanwhile are pushing plans for that City's first test, scheduled for March 10. Application by Milton to join Quincy on the same night also was approved, and it is expected that some other surrounding communities will seek authority from the State Committee on Public Safety, which must approve blackout plans, to join Quincy in holding the March 10 trial.

No Audible Signals

In tonight's North Shore test, no audible signals will mark start of the blackout, and householders are expected to be guided by the switching off of street lights. In isolated areas, wardens will if necessary notify individual residents to turn off lights.

A unique problem of the North Shore test will be that of halting all traffic, for the first time in history, on the heavily-travelled Newburyport Turnpike. State troopers will be stationed along the unlighted four-lane artery to direct motorists to pull to the curb and turn out their lights at the zero hour.

Auxiliary workers will man posts at all intersecting roads and highways to bar new traffic from entering the Turnpike. Police of the four blacked-out communities along the Turnpike will also be on duty to control traffic along the busy highway.

With more and more Greater Boston communities staging practice blackouts, the time looms when all 42 cities and towns in the metropolitan area will join in an unprecedented regional trial of air-raid precautions.

The State Committee on Public Safety has authorized blackouts as follows for a number of Massachusetts communities: Auburn and Millbury, next Monday evening; Newbury, next Tuesday; Spencer, next Wednesday; Clinton, Stoneham and Ashland on March 6; and Milford and Concord on March 8.

Cambridge is completing plans for its blackout next Thursday night, March 5.

Double Feature

West Brookfield is planning a test in two installments, with the downtown section scheduled for darkness between 9 and 9:20 o'clock next Sunday night, and the outlying sections at the same hour the following evening, Monday.

Malden is planning a "partial" blackout, with street lights still shining and traffic still moving, on Friday, March 6. This test is to try out civilian defense workers at their emergency posts, and also to test blackout preparations of householders and shopkeepers, it was explained.

The Commonwealth's third largest city, Springfield, will hold the first test blackout to be staged in western Massachusetts when it douses all lights on Friday, March 6, from 9:30 to 9:50 p. m. Mayor Roger L. Putnam, in announcing the blackout, also disclosed his city will hold a rather unique form of civilian defense practice by staging test "evacuations" of civilians to various parts of the city during coming weeks.

Of last night's blackouts, one of the most interesting was that of Nantucket, strategically-located island which could be a beacon to guide enemy bombers to Massachusetts population centers if not effectively darkened. There wasn't a man-made light on the island during last night's test, but the ice along the shores of the island glistened in the bright moonlight and outlined the land area clearly. Also easily visible was the golden dome of the Unitarian Church.

Worcester Black

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—This manufacturing City of 200,000, second largest in the Commonwealth, underwent a practice blackout last night from 9 to 9:20 o'clock. An army of 7,000 wardens and police patrolled.

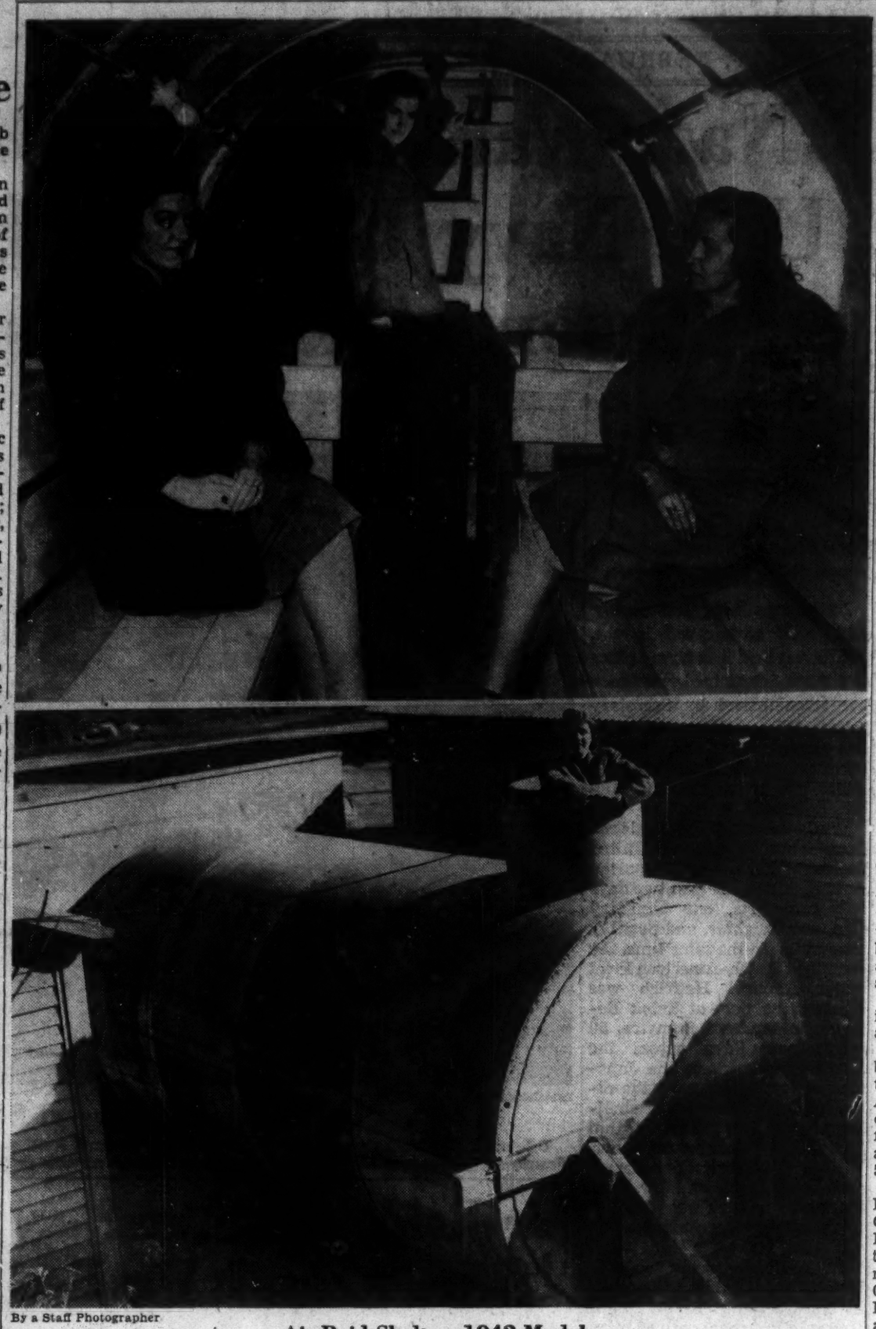
The major industrial plants, however, all on defense works, remained lighted, and to an airplane observer glowed like clusters in jewels in a well of inky darkness.

Police headquarters said there was not a fire alarm, not a theft, not even a phone call during the period.

The one police activity—and they guarded banks, jewelry stores, and department stores—was the picking up of two ambitious eight-year-old boys who had tied handkerchiefs around their arms, in imitation of wardens. They were sent home.

Providence Test

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—About one-fifth of this City was darkened last night as Providence conducted its first blackout test. Council officials said only a half-dozen cases of light showing were reported.



By a Staff Photographer

Air-Raid Shelter, 1942 Model

Top: Where there are bombs and blackouts, there must be shelters. This one, in Swampscott, Mass., is equipped with bunks, benches, electric lights, and heater. Left to right: Miss Isabelle Pernokas of Woburn, Miss Dorothy Rapson of Lynn, at the emergency exit, and Miss Katherine Lane of Peabody. Bottom: Miss Irene Kennedy of Salem, from the inside looking out of the emergency exit of the shelter. When not used as an exit, the opening serves as a ventilator and is covered by a metal cap.

44 Picked Men Train to Speed Defense Work

Special courses to train 44 picked men for assignment as field representatives to hasten training and organization of local civilian defense workers throughout Massachusetts were launched today at 18 Tremont Street by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The group of 44 represents a considerable expansion of the Committee's field staff of experts who devote their time to helping local defense committees perfect their activities. In addition to the 44, the new "refresher" courses are being attended by various division heads and secretaries from the Committee's Boston headquarters.

Judges Reopen Mayor Tobin Case

Three Judges of Suffolk Superior Court reopened today the attempted ouster case against Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston to consider a request of five voters for an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Judges Joseph Walsh, Jesse W. Morton, Jr., and James C. Donnelly, sitting as a special tribunal to hear election petitions, dismissed two weeks ago the voters' petition to remove the Mayor on charges of corrupt practices during the recent mayoralty campaign.

The dismissal of their petition by the three-Judge Court is contested by the voters, who have asked them to "report" the case to the Supreme Court for its consideration. Miss Marian C. Nichols, of Beacon Hill, one of the voters, has also indicated that she would seek to bring a petition in the Boston Municipal Court for an inquest into the campaign and election if the three Judges deny the voters' request for an appeal.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate cold this afternoon and tonight. Fresh winds.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:11 p. m.; height 7.0 feet.
Friday, 9:37 a. m.; height 6.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:00 p. m.

Air-Raid Shelter Appears In Swampscott Gravel Pit

It was a funny place to find an air-raid shelter, in a gravel pit in Swampscott.

But there it was, like a section of huge concrete pipe lying on top of the ground. Of course, installed, it would be beneath the earth, we were promptly informed, with only the ventilator shaft sticking up above the top soil in your back yard.

Grand entrance would be made through the cellar, where the shelter would be sunk smack against the wall. Benches or bunks could be installed, depending on whether one preferred to take his air-raids lying down or in a sitting position.

Could Hold at Least 16

The model in Swampscott had both, but if equipped only with benches would accommodate at least 16 persons, the agent estimated.

An owner with imagination could easily inject a cozy note into the concrete enclosure by addition of a few gay pillows and bright Indian blankets. Lighting and heat is optional with the owner, electrical wires being easily extended from the house itself. The heating problem could be managed either by an electric heater, or by a fan which would blow the heat from the cellar into the shelter.

Nor would this subterranean annex become a white elephant on our hands after the emergency is over, the agent assured us. It could be utilized as a cold room for vegetables, or as a mushroom cellar, if we had an inclination to grow our own.

Eight Inches Thick

Comfortably wrapped in several sections of 6½-foot pipe, 8 inches in thickness, one would be well protected from everything except a direct hit, it seems. Even a bomb explosion only 15 feet away would fail to penetrate our tight little abode, we were assured.

Just in case an undiscriminating bomb should drop in on us unexpectedly, however, closing off our exit to the cellar, we would have another way of escape, the agent pointed out. It would be by way of the ventilator shaft at the opposite end of the shelter.

The metal cap over the ventilator may be removed from the inside, and means of ascent furnished by a ladder.

Inquiries Last Summer

The Hume Pipe Company of New England, Inc., in Swampscott, which is responible for this new interpretation of underground protection, reports that way back last summer it began receiving inquiries about air-raid shelters. They came from many individuals, and also from industrial concerns.

After experiment, the Company finally completed a finished model about a month ago. One has already been sold and installed. It was purchased by a private home owner nearby. Figures have been submitted to several business concerns who have asked for estimates on a shelter adequate for their workers.

This type of shelter could be extended almost indefinitely in length since it is made up, with the exception of the end section containing the ventilator, of connected four-foot sections of pipe—J. R.

Confirmed for Maine Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of John D. Clifford, Jr., as United States District Attorney for Maine.

Their Week Ends Assured

J. Edwin Gott

Basking in the Midday Sun

Far removed from their business offices in New York City, these two girl employees of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York reflect on their morning's skiing. Their week ends at the Birchmont Club in North Conway, N. H., are assured by Harvey Dow Gibson, president of the Manufacturers Trust (inset).

Mills Settle Quabbin Suits For $175,000

Hotly contested suits of the Boston Duck Company and Palmer Mills, Inc., involving damage claims totaling $1,100,000 were settled today for $175,000 by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, it was announced.

The negotiations for settlement, commenced by the former owners of the properties in 1934, were based on damages to mill properties by the diversion of the Swift and Ware Rivers by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission in connection with the Quabbin Reservoir project.

The claims were settled by entry of orders for judgment by agreement in the cases. Under the agreement the Boston Duck Company will receive $88,423.78. The Palmer Mills will receive $87,567.22.

At the time of the original suits, Mr Bushnell explained, the then Chief Engineer of the Water Supply Commission and a reputable firm of consulting engineers recommended the Commonwealth pay up to $1,000,000 in settlement, but Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Commission, refused to agree to a settlement.

Suits against the Commonwealth were filed in 1936. The Boston Duck case was tried in 1940, when the Jury awarded a verdict of $62,500 which, with interest, now amounts to $70,000. The company claimed the damages were grossly inadequate, and exceptions were taken to the judge's denial of motion for a new trial. The exceptions were taken to bring the case before the Supreme Judicial Court, and were pending until today's settlement.

The Palmer Mills case was tried in 1941, with the company being awarded $84,750.

Mr. Bushnell added that while both cases were pending before the Supreme Judicial Court, Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, expressed the opinion that "a fair settlement for both of the above-named cases would be $212,500."

Mr. Bushnell added that John S. Derham, former Assistant Attorney General, who tried the Boston Duck case, had estimated that if the appeal were sustained, the Commonwealth would have to pay $75,000 to re-try the case. Further, Mr. Derham was quoted as saying that an even larger verdict was probable at a re-trial. The Palmer Mills settlement today represents the original jury verdict, plus accrued interest.

Old Windmill Enters Service

A weather-beaten windmill which has dotted the landscape at Ashland, Mass., for many years is on its way today into the salvage pile for national defense.

Walter King, owner of the small farm on Fountain Street, where the windmill has stood, discovered that it tower and pump-house machinery contained a large amount of iron which could be turned to valuable use as scrap. He offered it to the Masachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

John I. Taylor, head of the Committee's Salvage Division, approved the idea and urged Mr. King to sell the windmill to a junk man—the usual method of getting scrap metal into defense uses. Mr. Taylor added that the result—Axis nations fighting the Ashland windmill—will be a "modern version of Don Quixote."

Most Germans 'Worship' Hitler, Noted Singer Says

Only recently returned from a three-year stay in Germany where she has been studying opera, Polyna Stoska, dramatic soprano, and native of Worcester, said today that the German people still "worship" Hitler and are convinced that anything but victory will mean their complete dissolution as a nation.

Miss Stoska, who will be guest soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening, arrived in the United States last September after three years in Berlin where she had an opera contract.

The food situation in the big cities of Germany, at least, is by no means desperate, the young opera singer reported. They are living on a diet which might be considered a hardship to Americans who are used to eating well, she explained, but the Germans are accustomed to it.

Theaters and operas are in full swing there, she said, and prices the same as before the war.

The people of Germany have been told, Miss Stoska reported, that if they do not win the war their nation will be broken up in pieces and dissolved completely. Therefore, the average German's desire to win the war is born of desperation and a terror of the consequences of defeat.

Miss Stoska believes that the intelligent German is taking his propaganda ministry, these days, with a good deal of salt, but that "the little man" is still completely fooled by it.

As to the Russian campaign, there seemed to be an inward feeling among the German people when it started, the singer related, that something was wrong somewhere, that a quick victory over the Soviet might not be as easy as some anticipated.

Miss Stoska gave her first American recital in Jordan Hall on Feb. 8, and tomorrow's and Saturday's concerts will mark her first appearance in this country with a symphony orchestra.

The story of the young Worcester soprano is a typical home-town-girl-makes-good. At the age of 15, with no vocal training whatsoever, she won a singing contest given by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.

Next came a scholarship by Frank E. Doyle, Boston vocal teacher, who saw her promise, although doubted if one so young would go through with the strenuous training involved in a musical career. Miss Stoska had the last laugh, however, for she stuck to it for three years, went on to other fields for study, and finally wound up in Berlin in 1938 to study German opera.

The young singer obtained a contract almost immediately and made her debut that same year in Euryante by Weber in Berlin. Her call to take over the title role came two hours before the performance was scheduled to go on, she said, due to the illness of the girl originally cast for that part.

With no orchestra rehearsals, and a costume liberally stuck with pins in order to make it fit, the young singer went on the stage and through the opera without a qualm.

Two weeks later, after the benefit of numerous rehearsals and a neatly fitting costume of her own, Miss Stoska was consumed with stage fright.

Martha Burnham

Polyna Stoska

Dramatic soprano and native of Worcester, who will be soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. Miss Stoska returned from Berlin in September, where she has been studying German opera for three years.

Parkman on Rationing Job With 'Impartiality Uppermost'

Henry Parkman, Jr., former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, and prominent Boston Republican leader, today took over his new duties as State Rationing Administrator, with the promise to administer the system impartially "without fear or favor."

The new administrator succeeds Thomas M. Joyce, who resigned to return to his post as Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

"The program cannot succeed without the utmost impartiality, without discrimination regardless of what the pressure may be," the Administrator declared.

"I do not anticipate any pressure. I anticipate complete helpfulness and co-operation on the part of the people," he continued.

Mr. Parkman said the rationing program "is as vital a contribution as can be made on the home front to win the war. If I hadn't thought so I wouldn't have taken the job."

He added that "the whole country has got to gear itself to an all-out war effort. The only way is by diverting or channelizing the enormous potential power in the country away from ordinary civilian activities to the activities of war."

Regarding rationing of new cars to begin March 2, Mr. Parkman said that even though persons may be in eligible classes they must prove their need for a new car. They must prove they have no other means of transportation available, that they need a new car rather than a used one, he said. Furthermore, he added, the applicant must prove that his need is relatively more important to the war effort than that of some other applicant.

Pointing out that only 10 per cent of the normal supply of new cars is available, Mr. Parkman said the competition among persons in eligible classes will be severe.

New England will receive 26,136 new and retreaded tires from the national March quota of 471,311, the Office of Price Administration announced. The national new tire quota is far above the February figure of 236,813. Only a few retreads were available last month.

The New England quota of tire and tubes, and retreads, by states, follows:

	Passenger cars and light trucks		Trucks and Busses	
	N Tires	N Tbs	N Tir's	N Tbs
Connecticut	1,393	1,166	3,297	3,706
Maine	849	476	1,215	1,364
Massa'setts	2,847	2,383	6,747	7,583
N. Hampshire	376	315	894	1,005
R. Island	539	443	1,282	1,418
Vermont	275	230	671	754

	Birds
	1,419
	521
	2,904
	383
	543
	289

Rush On to File State Income Tax

Hundreds of Massachusetts income taxpayers today jammed the offices of the State Income Tax Division, seeking to file their returns before the March 2 deadline.

Elmer George, Director of the Division, said the rush is the greatest in State history, with 50,000 more persons scheduled to file State returns than last year. Last year, approximately 500,000 persons filed returns. At the Boston office, at least 350 persons were being served each hour.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Cambridge Taxpayers' Association will hold its annual meeting with the spotlight focussed on the question of taxes and the financial situation of Cambridge under the Plan E form of city government. Mayor John H. Corcoran and City Manager Col. John B. Atkinson will be guest speakers at this public meeting. At the Cantabrigia Club in Brattle Square, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, at 8 p. m.

"How Can We Win a Lasting Victory?" Panel discussion, Mrs. Philip J. Woodward, Massachusetts Chairman for foreign policy in the League of Women Voters; Carlyle Morgan, editorial writer of The Christian Science Monitor; Basil Mathews, professor of world relations at Boston University; and Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, professor of political science at Williams College, will participate in this discussion. In Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, at 8 p. m. The public is invited to attend free. Correction: This Panel discussion was previously listed erroneously in the Monitor as taking place on Feb. 19.

Recital by the pupils of Iride Pilla will be given at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway, at 8:15 p. m. This recital is open free to the public.

Friday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "The Persian Galleries" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Parkman Jacks Up His Private Auto

State Rationing Administrator Henry Parkman, Jr., takes his new job seriously.

For evidence consider his private car wnich has been jacked up in the garage since Jan. 1 and, according to Mr. Parkman, will remain there for some time to come.

When the six-foot-three administrator moves to the country for the spring and summer he says he plans to buy a bicycle for transportation between his home and railroad station.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Education Termed Necessary To Full Hemisphere Defense

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26—Impregnable defense of the Western Hemisphere cannot be achieved without a major job of education of all the people, from the children in elementary schools on up to businessmen and other adults, for it is our attitude toward Latin America that must be changed if there is to be true inter-American solidarity.

Clarence Howe Thurber of Santa Barbara State College stated this to one of the many afternoon discussion groups meeting here this week as part of the 72d annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators. The group addressed by Dr. Thurber was concerned with all-America relations.

"First we must climb down from our 'false superiority horse' and become 'sympatico' with the Latins," he said. "That will carry us a long way, for we shall then endeavor to understand them and their problems sympathetically."

The Latins' civilization is older than ours, he pointed out—their art, music, and literature original, ingenious and considerable. But he warned the group that "while we need to understand them we must not try to change them." "That has been one of our greatest faults with other peoples," he declared.

Need for Partnership

Dr. Thurber said there should be education all up the years which would encourage North Americans to "enter into partnership" with Latin Americans on an equality basis of give and take. And he particularly emphasized the need of providing economical travel to the United States for Latin American young people. They want to visit us greatly, he said, but are proud and want to travel first class.

He urged the provision of one-class ships and other ways to cut down expenses, as well as building up organized ways of attracting them to come and helping them to know our young people.

"Every one of their youth who visits the United States as a tourist or as a student returns home an all-out booster of things United States," he declared, naming this the surest way to develop long friendships. "By linking ourselves with them on a partnership basis, fairly dividing the profits, we can develop the worth of the individual and at the same time develop a hemisphere solidarity which can defy and ultimately defeat the Axis," he declared.

Scope of Discussions

The 33 discussion groups of the A. A. S. A. and the nearly 70 meetings of the allied organizations, all of which make up the afternoon sessions of the convention program, deal with everything from teaching parents, gifted children and delinquents, to community projects and buying school desks.

West Coast educators who have never before attended one of these huge speech-fests of the school administrators express themselves as astounded and permanently impressed at the scope and importance of this series of meetings.

In another discussion group a plan for teaching every boy and girl to master at least one job-skill or field of service which in time of need could be offered to his country, was urged upon the schoolmen yesterday by Frank W. Hart, professor of education, University of California.

Dr. Hart told his group that public education too long has been viewed by student, citizen, and educator alike as the unqualified right of the individual, "with never a serious thought of that right carrying in its wake an obligation or responsibility to the source from which it came—the states and the nation."

"National Service Course"

As a means of changing this he unfolded his idea of having each school put into its regular curriculum a "national service course," to be required of every pupil, which would include a galaxy of elective skills, natural sciences, foreign languages, and other subjects which the community, state and nation can use in its citizens.

National service certificates would be won upon achieving mastery of units in this course, under Dr. Hart's plan. The student would be not only better qualified to get a nonservice job because of his special training, but also encouraged over a period of years to form an attitude of viewing his right to free education as carrying with it the "reciprocal obligation and responsibility" of preparing for some sort of needed public service, he maintained.

Dr. Hart further declared that while such a program of civilian training for national service should be adopted on a nationwide basis, any school or any school system could initiate such a plan locally and do useful pioneering with it. With a required national service course in every high school, junior and senior college, he sees within a decade "a civilian population individually conscious of the fact that each has a stake in the security of the nation, and a service to render—a patriotism born of participation and a loyalty born of labor and responsibility."

China's Contributions

In last night's general session devoted to the Far East, the contributions of China to world morale were described by Chih Tsing Feng, Chinese Consul General at San Francisco.

Dr. Chih reviewed the migration of the Chinese people through the almost impassable mountain regions to the interior, carrying machinery and government equipment, setting up factories, schools, laboratories in the midst of persistent bombing; and listing domestic solidarity and oneness of purpose as "a cumulated contribution to world morale."

He further cited as China's world contribution its "age-old and unalterable habits of peaceful approach to the affairs of men." Under stress of war the Chinese people have demonstrated their love of peace and their peaceful methods of carrying on their daily life, he maintained.

In caves, dug in the hills surrounding the war capital of Chungking and under constant air attack, "faithful people" make light bulbs, batteries, flash lamps, and similar complicated articles to help win the war, he said. And also "because China believes so deeply in education, in these caves the schools go on."

Declaring that China has always insisted upon the right of men to work out their lives as free people, Dr. Chih concluded with the statement: "China today submits her history as evidence of her respect for peaceful methods of advance as against violent efforts to change the world around her."

On Guard in the Canal Zone

Associated Press

Above: Even in the middle of the Panamanian jungle American soldiers stand guard along the narrow-gauge railroad many miles from civilization. Below: This autocar engine drags a string of flat cars through the jungle to carry supplies to American defense outposts along the Panama Canal. In peacetime this railroad is used to haul bananas to market.

U. S. Troops Conquer Jungles of Panama

Wide World-Associated Press

ANTI-AIRCRAFT OUTPOST X, Panama—Antiaircraft defense of the vital Panama Canal has become as tough as the steaming Panamanian jungle into which its positions have been niched.

And the men who form its backbone are tough. They have to be. They had to conquer the jungle in order to set up their positions. They have to battle the jungle daily to maintain these positions.

It's been a real he-man's job to emplace gun batteries, searchlight sections and observation posts in the wild lands of Panama which are strategic to complete defense of the Canal.

Small groups of city and farm boys from the United States have gone into the interior along narrow trails, scaled the steep and muddy sides of dense-foliaged hills, and there used machete, axe, sweat and brawn to turn virgin jungle into well-camouflaged antiaircraft positions—ready for instant business.

It's been hard work, tough work—but it's been gratifying work, too, because it's produced ever-multiplying rings of bristling fortifications around the important Atlantic-Pacific waterway, with very position manned by jungle-hardened, jungle-keen soldiers.

History of Output X

The history of Outpost X began some nine months ago when a small group of American boys was ordered into the interior to set up their own home and business establishment—a new searchlight position.

The trip began with the motor launch ride across the Gatun Lake, its shores everywhere deep green with plant-life. Civilization was left behind; the jungle lay ahead.

Then, as today, the next stage was travel by a little narrow-gauge railway that wound through dense tropical growth squeezing the right-of-way ever tighter until tracks are hidden and the wheezing autocar engine and its flat-car pass through a veritable tunnel of foliage.

Along the right-of-way are bananas, oranges, limes, papayas, cocoanuts growing in profusion. There are mahogany trees and rubber plants. There are short trees weighted with termite nests; and majestically tall trees crowned with wild orchids.

In Middle of Jungle

In the middle of all this is the hill which is Outpost X. The new antiaircraft unit had its work cut out for it from the beginning. The first task was to cut a trail to the hill, and then a trail up the hill's steep sides. The second was to clear the hilltop enough for construction of living quarters and searchlight emplacements.

Machetes sliced away the heavy, brushy growth. Axes felled the big trees. Boys from New England, boys from Dixie, and boys from the West pitched into this newest and hardest sort of work under tropic rains and tropic sun. In 20 days the job was done.

From the felled trees came the big timbers used in construction of barracks and huts and positions. Picks and spades carved toe-holds and stairs in the steep trail up which the boys carried all the searchlight equipment—tons of it. The searchlight alone required a week's work.

Keeping Supply Line Open

Up this trail now come the post's rations twice a week, some of the men occasionally having to make as many as eight trips to the railline and back to move the supplies. Over-the-shoulder loads run as heavy as 100-pound sacks of potatoes. And in dry spells, water also must be hauled up, 10 gallons per each trip.

Now the barracks are complete, fully mosquito-proofed, comfortable. Food is of the best. Fresh vegetables from the States are on the table every day. Fresh fruits are available close at hand.

Recreation naturally is limited. Three trips to town are permitted each month, but the journey is long and many prefer to remain at camp. Some remain in the jungle as long as six months at a stretch.

Meanwhile work never ceases. Positions are constantly on the alert—men at the phones, on detection equipment, on sentry duty. Others are busy on camp improvements, camouflage and other projects.

The setup of such a position breeds morale. Men ask to be sent to Outpost X. They feel that here they are on the fighting frontier and will be the first to come to grips with an enemy.

Nine months ago the hilltop was wild jungle-land, miles from civilization. Today it is a little town in itself, an important military position.

Davies Says U. S. Has Nothing to Fear From Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—America has little to fear from Communism, but in fact it might lose the war if its Government treated Russia as Britain and France did at Munich, in the opinion of Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Davies, addressing a luncheon of publishers, correspondents and radio commentators under the auspices of the Council for Democracy, departed considerably from his prepared text yesterday to stress the point that Russia's experiment through the years had been discredited and maligned by the great powers, and he asked Americans not to be led by Nazi propaganda into the same error.

"Insulting and scorning the ally that is putting up the best fight, that is sacrificing more man power and more things of value than anybody else, just as in 1938 the Russians were thrown out of Munich, isn't good sense, it isn't good philosophy, and it isn't good Christianity," Mr. Davies said.

The former Ambassador held that Joseph Stalin was swinging to the right and making a constantly more individualistic socialistic government and that Russia's national interest compelled it to favor a peaceful Europe.

"What threw Russia into the arms of Hitler in 1939 and projected war was that the Russians had been insulted, scorned, given no credit either for what they had accomplished or for what they proposed. If I am any judge of men, the word of Stalin, Voroshiloff and the men whom I knew when I was there, to me is absolutely good. When they say they are going to fight Hitler to the end and will make no separate peace, you can rely on them, unless they get the idea that they are being double-crossed."

Chicago Soldiers to Vote

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Superior Judge Francis B. Allegretti yesterday ruled that Chicago men in military service have the right to vote by absentee ballot in coming elections, regardless of whether they are registered. After the ruling, Judge Allegretti predicted that election boards elsewhere in Illinois would "fall in line" in recognizing a 1919 State law permitting service men to vote without registering.

Nelson Feels Swedes Back U. S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, will tell the Swedish people today:

"Even if you by fortuitous circumstances are forced to maintain a precarious neutrality, nobody here doubts where the heart of the Swedish people is in this fight."

His message will be sent by short wave to Sweden on the National Broadcasting Company's international transmitters.

In the address, in which he refers to his own Swedish ancestry, Mr. Nelson says that unless this country "can build a war production machine that is overwhelmingly superior to anything the world has ever seen" and unless it can be done at top speed, the war will be long and devastating and will include Sweden.

"You have heard our goal for this year: 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 25,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of new ships for our merchant marine. Let me tell you that this is no pipedream. We are set to go and I have reasons to believe that we shall reach the goal. . . .

"And finally, we have now behind us in our effort a united people, that is again imbued and motivated by the true American spirit of sacrifice for the commonweal, and this time not only for our own country but for the whole world.

"We know that you in Sweden are in a difficult position and we sympathize with you in your difficulties."

Navy Drops Plans For Sea Otters

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed yesterday that the Navy had reluctantly given up its attemps to develop the Sea Otter type ship into a relatively cheap, quick production trans-Atlantic cargo vessel.

The Sea Otter, embodying a new principle of using gasoline motors for propulsion, cost $400,000 instead of the anticipated $100,000, Mr. Knox said, drew 21 instead of 14 feet of water, and was found difficult to handle during sea trials.

Mr. Knox told his press conference that both he and President Roosevelt were disappointed, because they had expected great things of the little ships. He added, however, that experiments were now in progress to redesign the vessels as small tankers.

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It's different... It's delicious

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's 'Y' Second-Aid Day To Point Way to High Morale

Tomorrow is Second-Aid Day at the Young Women's Christian Association on Clarendon Street, Boston, with a program extending from 4 until 9:30 p. m.

"Second Aid" is a term the workers at the "Y" have coined and it refers to the relaxing, enjoyable arts and crafts which anyone can learn to practice and which they believe do much to keep morale high and lives balanced in wartime.

Painting, music, and the crafts are all represented in the show tomorrow, and the workshops in these branches have contributed generously in arranging the program. Mrs. Edith Park Truesdell, Director of the Paint and Print Shop, has already met with outstanding success in her classes with numbers of women who have turned to painting for relaxation and relief from the cares of the times. Miss Marie Oliver, Director of the Music Shop, is recommending a song book and a small xylophone for giving the pitch—a useful substitute, by the way, for the mouth organ which is becoming an increasingly scarce article.

Miss Louie Mudgett is the Director of the Drama Shop, which has developed collections of skits and charades to pass the time in a blackout or an air raid shelter, or just to have a good time any time. The crafts include decorative art, under the direction of Mrs. Orin Skinner; clay modeling, with Miss Mary Dana in charge; and puppetry and other crafts under Mrs. Mary Roy.

An ingenious "Second Aid Kit" has been assembled which contains basic materials for all four of these branches. There are a box of water colors and one or two brushes; clusters of embroidery wools and silks; scissors; drawing paper; metal working tools; sufficient material to make a puppet and directions for doing so; a song book and xylophone; and the Drama Shop's book of skits, charades and singing games. These collections come under the three headings of "Laughter, Tunes, and Crafts," says Mrs. Arthur Perry, Chairman of the Workshops Committee, who with Miss Mary Starks will be in general charge tomorrow.

Kits will be on sale tomorrow and continuously as more are made up, and they have been designed, the Committee says, primarily for the recreation leader. However, any individual who wants to, they say, may volunteer in his community to aid in this important field, and for such individuals the "Y" will hold programs to which both men and women are invited each Tuesday night during March and April. There one may learn more about planned recreation and how to develop his own Second Aid Kit.

The first of these evenings will include demonstrations of photography, of whittling, recordings of poetry and music, and a lecture by Joel W. Eastman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety on one of the several phases of civilian defense work.

Among the high lights of tomorrow's program are "Black-Out Shows" at 5:30 and 9:00 o'clock, during which demonstrations will be given of how to occupy one's time during a blackout.

Adding a realistic note, members of the Belmont Red Cross Canteen Committee will serve a supper exactly typical of what canteen meals will be like under wartime conditions. The menu will include fish chowder, a green salad, hamburgers and toasted rolls, and a hot drink. This feature is under the direction of Mrs. Bronson Crothers.

At the same time, a nutrition bar will serve low-cost foods which demonstrate what are today considered nutritional necessities. Their offerings include six items: chocolate-milk, cheeses, candy, ice cream, ginger bread, and orange juice, each chosen for its particular nutritional value. The bar is in charge of Miss Pearl Williams, and a staff of students from the Boston Dispensary.

R. J. Keller

Typical 'Second-Aid' Kit of Women's 'Y'

It is the product of the workshops of the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston. Making the examination are (left to right), Miss Jeanne Snow, Mrs. Russell Ryan, and Miss Dorothy Uhlman. These basic kits, containing materials for "laughter, music, and crafts," will be exhibited and on sale at the Second-Aid Day program tomorrow at the "Y," 140 Clarendon Street.

British Woman Flier to Lecture

Dorothy Drummond, Countess of Melfort, will speak to members and guests of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts next Monday evening about her experiences while piloting her own plane during the evacuation at Dunkerque. At that time she was shot down and, although wounded seriously, volunteered as soon as possible for active duty again. She was a member of the French Volunteer Ambulance Corps, and after the fall of France served with the British Women's Volunteer Corps and in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force of Great Britain, doing rescue and transport work.

Proceeds from the sale of tickets will go to aid the club's War Relief Work Room, of which Mrs. Walter Atherton is Director. Mrs. Allan L. Priddy, Chairman of the arrangements for the affair, announces that an informal refreshment hour at 8 o'clock will precede the Countess' talk, which will permit those who attend to meet Miss Drummond personally. Her talk is scheduled to begin at 8:30.

Tickets may be obtained at the club office, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Savage to Speak Before D. A. R. Chapter

Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, State Chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee, will be the speaker at the meeting of the Minute Men Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, tomorrow at the Y. M. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston.

Luncheon will be served at 12:30 o'clock, with the meeting coming to order at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Arthur W. Gordon, the Regent, will preside.

"Bring the kind with the label like this"

Once you've tried some of the modern household cleansers which grocers advertise in The Christian Science Monitor, you'll go back for more of the same! Those efficient soaps, soap and washing powders, soap flakes, scouring powders and other cleaning preparations will help you keep your home spotless, with a minimum of effort.

Children's Play On Saturday; More in 1943

"Sleeping Beauty" is the fairy tale to be dramatized Saturday morning by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York in next to the last in the season's series of plays for children at Jordan Hall. Locally the plays are given under the auspices of the Women's International League. They begin at 10:15 a. m.

It is announced that another series will be scheduled for next year despite war conditions, it being Mrs. Major's belief that the war makes it more important than ever to contribute to the poise of children through this channel.

"Exciting experiences that stir the creative imagination will hold their thoughts to normal, sane ways of life and focus their minds on the happy security of the past and the future they will help to build," she says.

Mrs. Alexander Ramer and Mrs. Sherman Rand Thayer, who are co-chairmen of the local Plays Committee, announce nine new national sponsors who will serve next year with other distinguished patrons and patronesses headed by Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt. They are Lady Armstrong, Edith Barrett, Dr. Hermann Cooper, Arthur Hohl, James Edward Leath, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Viola Roache, Mrs. William Howard Taft, and Mrs. Frank Vanderlip.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 27
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—English Comment. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:35 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—8:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—The Seaports of Great Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc-6.04mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Feb. 27

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Sargent Luncheon Saturday

Boston University's Sargent Summer Camps for Girls in Peterborough, New Hampshire, believed to be the only camp with university facilities, will hold its annual New England luncheon reunion Saturday afternoon in the Commander Hotel, Cambridge, at 1 o'clock.

Dean Emeritus Ernst Hermann, Director of the camps, will speak on the importance of evacuating children from the cities this coming summer and will show colored motion pictures depicting events of the past three seasons at the camp which is located on the shores of Half Moon Lake.

Camp songs will be sung, news letters read, and stories told.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, and Mrs. Marsh have been invited to be honor guests at the luncheon.

Co-chairmen in charge of this event, as well as of the reunion held last week in New York, are Miss Evlyth A. Walen, head counselor of the senior camp and camp registrar, and Miss Helen E. Chandler, who was recently appointed Head Counselor of the junior and intermediate camps, to succeed Miss Jane Morgan.

Ten P.M. Curfew For Young People To Help Defense

NEWTOWN, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—Municipal Judge Harry F. Bradley, bent on ending "this carousing around" by young people in these days of tire and fuel shortages, has ordered a 10 p. m. curfew for automobile-riding boys and girls under 20 years of age.

"The youth here do not cooperate with the defense program and spend valuable time riding around in automobiles, burning up valuable tires and gasoline," asserted the judge in announcing the curfew for this municipality of 4,000.

Young people accompanied in automobiles by parents or guardian will be allowed to stay out after 10 p. m. Others may face a breach of the peace charge, the judge said, if they ignore a constable's order to go home.

The judge, who works as a master mechanic in a factory when not busy in court, said that the arrest of a 17-year-old boy on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon first gave rise to the advisability of a curfew.

The need for conservation of tires and gasoline, the judge said, clinched the matter.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil and Brazilian Program. (Portuguese.)
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News. (Spanish.)
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Camp Grant in Review.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Jack Starr Hunt, News.
9:25 p. m.—Sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
9:45 p. m.—Overseas Press Club of America: Speakers.
10:45 p. m.—Orrin Tucker's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, "Britain Speaks."
11:45 p. m.—"Songs for Marching Men"; Orchestra; Vocalists.

"LET'S GET DOWN TO BRASS TACKS!"

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Small Industrial Sugar Users Demand Revision of Rationing

With sugar rationing but a few weeks away, now comes a claim that the consumer allotment of three-quarters of a pound per week per persons is over-plentiful, filling the home sugar-bowl at the expense of the small commercial user.

This claim is made by Richard C. Cooke, representing the Smaller Business Association of New England. Half a pound of sugar a person is sufficient for the average consumer, insists the Association President, who left for Washington today to urge revision in the present quotas that the small commercial user may have a better deal.

Mr. Cooke stated that he had been invited to appear before the Sugar Division of the War Production Board to present the case of the small businessmen of New England.

Would Aid Small Users

He will point out the injustices and inequalities of the present sugar order as it relates to this particular group, he disclosed, and will ask for an amendment in the interests of the small baker, confectioner or other merchant whose commercial existence depends upon a regular sugar supply.

The New England smaller business representative will also urge release of frozen sugar stores now held by large industrial users so that this stock may be turned over to the refiners for redistribution.

Many small bakeries, confectionary stores and soda fountains in New England which require sugar in order to carry on their business have been so radically restricted in their supply, Mr. Cooke relates, that their commercial existence has been imperiled. In fact, some have been forced to close already, he said.

According to Mr. Cooke, the smaller businessmen who have been purchasing their sugar supplies at retail have been caught in a sort of no-man's-land between the home consumer with his weekly ration, and the big commercial user who is allotted a monthly quota.

Left in the Lurch

These small concerns have been given no quota from the refineries because they have not been making their purchases there. Neither have they been successful in obtaining their usual supply from the retail stores. Thousands of housewives got there first, and left the cupboard bare.

Charging that the Sugar Division has been withholding the facts and figures on which it has based its sugar order, the Association President will try to bring these out in the open. In fact, his Association has already been active in promoting proposal for a Senate investigation of the sugar situation, he said. This appeal now has the attention of Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business Problems.

"I feel we are entitled to have all the facts about the entire sugar situation, since it is no military secret, in order that everyone, including the small businessman, may have assurance that the rationing is being established on a fair basis," Mr. Cooke declared.

Maximum Maple Sugar Crop Urged

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Feb. 26

New Hampshire farmers were asked today to harvest all available maple syrup to aid housewives who will have to restrict use of sugar.

Walter A. Felker, Director of the Department of Agriculture, issued the appeal.

New Hampshire produced about 60,000 gallons of maple syrup and 26,000 pounds of maple sugar last year. Mr. Felker said he hoped this year's yield would increase at least 10 per cent.

Connecticut Milk Routes To Save Even More in Tires

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26—Milk trucks in Connecticut travel 100,000 miles a day, or 36,500,000 miles a year, says an economist at the University of Connecticut, and if the routes were properly reorganized 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 of those miles could be eliminated.

The figures come from Raymond G. Bressler, Jr., named to make a study of milk transportation in a project ordered by Gov. Robert A. Hurley. They provide the starting point for a program to reorganize the milk transportation business in the name of national defense.

Apprehension that their tires will not last for the duration of the war, and that there will be no new ones forthcoming from tire rationing boards, has already prompted milk dealers to adopt every-other-day delivery to consumers. Now the State Defense Council has set up a subcommittee charged with the task of finding ways to get milk from the cow to the consumer with even fewer tires, or with none.

The committee was told to go as far as necessary and make its recommendations as drastic as the occasion warranted. Thorough rerouting of trucks and reshuffling of consumers on city routes are indicated. A report will be made to the Council in a few weeks.

Politics Boil

Is a $25 subscription for a Washington's Birthday dinner a political contribution, when the dinner is held by Democrats and the proceeds go into the party treasury? State Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh says employees may give voluntary subscriptions to political parties. The Connecticut Merit System Association holds that if they do they are open to a fine of $1,000. Dr. Frank Anastasio, who sent out the invitations for the Democrats, continued to accept donations while the tempest raged. The dinner was reported a success.

It started because some of the State employees on the doctor's invitation list were Republicans. They did not intend to go to the dinner and they did not like being asked. Former Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican, made a statement about it as a "direct and deliberate violation of the true spirit of the merit system law."

Marsh Takes New Job

Personnel Director Marsh, although still at his office, has resigned his job. He has been sworn in by Mayor La Guardia of New York City as President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City. It is his second New York job. He was in charge of personnel for the city's welfare department before he came to Connecticut in 1937.

Parents, Attention

The times are such as to be causing more young girls to run away from home. J. Seth Jones, General Manager of the Connecticut Humane Society is urging parents to pay closer attention to their teen-age daughters.

Rails for Scrap

Prodding municipalities that have been reluctant to assume some added cost for street paving for the sake of furnishing steel to the war effort, Seth Low Pierrepont, Chairman of the State Salvage Committee, has asked 15 towns to tear up their abandoned trolley rails, with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration.

In the country town of Sprague, alone, said Mr. Pierrepont, there are 15 tons of abandoned rails, enough to make one tank. The WPA has promised a labor supply for the salvage job if the work is scheduled so they will not all be done at once.

'Ole Man River'

Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford, remembering the 1938 flood, has asked for recruits to fill and place sandbags if the Connecticut River freshet threatens to go out of bounds. Hartford has a new dike, practically completed, but through it runs the Park River. Eventually this troublesome tributary will be inclosed in a conduit underground and helped along by pumps if the level of the Connecticut is too high for normal flow. Until this work is finished, however, any flood in the Connecticut would promptly flow back up the Park and into the center of the City.

Dancing Program For Harvard Club

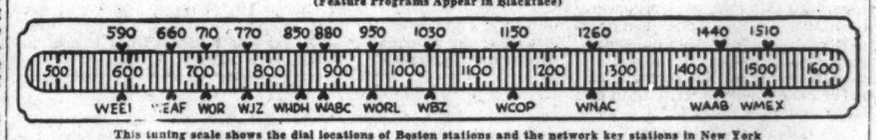
A program of dances is being presented by Miriam Marmein, American dance-mime, at the meeting of the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the Hotel Vendome.

Mrs. Charles L. Overlander, Program Chairman, is in charge of the arrangements and will introduce the artist. Mrs. Harry E. Gibby, President, will preside at the business meeting.

There wil be a social hour afterward with Mrs. Homer C. Sowles in charge. Pourer will be Mrs. Jewell B. Knight, Miss Grace Patten Conant, Mrs. Arthur D. Campbell, and Mrs. Charles Whelan.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"; sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	United We Stand	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Pepper Young's Family"	Camp Grant in Review;	Sports and music
3:45	Interview	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	music; interviews; sk.	Sports and music
4:00	J. A. C. F. Auer	Club Matinee: variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15	Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15	J. C. Richdale	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30	Sports; Music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Or.; sports	Five Star News
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smith"	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Dance orchestra
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice, guests, orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time
8:30	"Archie"; comedy;	Dramatic sketch	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs
8:45	solos; or.; E. Davis	Dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"How Will Youth Face	Crosby; Mary Martin;	News Service	cal Album"; records
9:30	"Big Town"	the Future?"	Jerry Lester; Music	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town"	America's Town Meeting	Maids; guests; orch.	United Nations at War:	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Overseas Press Club of	Five Star News
10:15	"First Line": De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	America: Leon Hender-	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
10:30	fense program	War extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	son; Max Lilvinoff	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty"; talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:00	News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dramatic sketch
11:15	Weather; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; male quartet	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dramatic sketch
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; news

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	Musical Clock	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	Musical Clock	
7:30	Music; News	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; Music	News Service	
7:45	News; War summary	News Service	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Chet Gaylord, songs	"George & Dixie"; news	"Morning Watch"; talk	Post Exchange
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Post Exchange
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Johnny Marvin's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	News and Rhythm	Colonial News Service	Studio Program
9:15	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio Program
9:30	School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Dramatization	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	"Millwheel"; music	"Bess Johnson"	'New England Cupboard'	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Kay Ivers, songs	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Food Fair"	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Arth'r Godfrey, talk	Mildred Carlson, talk	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
11:15	"Man I Married"	Mildred Carlson, talk	'Right to Happiness"; sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Baritone"; sketch	Press Con.; M'l'dy Str'gs	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Defense; Talk; Songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Dramatized News	Defense; Agricul. prgrm	"The Town Crier"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Concert Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News;	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic & Sade"; sk.	Salon Serenade	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Leoni Vanni, soprano
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Singing Strings
2:00	Serial drama	Music Appreciation Hour;	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Victory Program
2:15	Serial drama	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Network Orch	Leatherneck Parade
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Music Appreciation Hour;	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Walter Damrosch, cond.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	ductor	Sports and Music
3:15	Jobs for Victory	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ductor	Sports and Music
4:00	Olga Coelho, songs	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15	Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Serial dramatization
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Poivers's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Garden Talk	News of the World	F. Cuhel, News; Music	Five Star News; Defense
7:30	"How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Defense; Dance Orch.
7:45	Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Allen Roth's Orchestra
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler - Ladd, comed-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"PM" Reporter
8:15	"War Citation,"	ians; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Col. Robert L. Whipple	Singing Legionnaires
8:30	drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45	chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00	"Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party; Louise Massey;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45	Luddy, L. Tremayne	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or.	"Miss Meade's Children"	"Classical Album"
10:00	Ransom Sherman;	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flag gand Ser-	Network Sports	Olympics - Baltimore
10:15	com.; sk.; music	First Piano Quartet	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	hockey game
10:30	"A World at War"	News Commentators	"The Night of Feb. 27";	Network Sports	Olympics-Baltimore game
10:45	News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Five Star News
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Male Qu'r't	Dance Orchestra	Don Poivere's Orchestra
11:30	Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	Billy Keaton's Variety	Day's End; music
11:45	ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Show; orchestra; songs	Music; News

'Boston' Subject Of Radio Program

Henry Parkman, Jr., newly appointed State Rationing Director, and former Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, is the speaker for Saturday's radiocast over WAAB sponsored by the Boston City Federation of Organizations. The programs go on the air each Saturday noon.

Mr. Parkman's subject will be "Boston and the State House."

Next week's broadcast, the final one in the series, will feature Dr. Charles Willinsky, Chairman of the Public Health Department of Boston, who will discuss "Health—Our First Line of Defense."

Concrete Strips Along Bay State Highways Where Planes May Land Urged

U. S. Planning Construction —Many Mass. Sites Picked

War Activities in New England

Flight Strips a Defense Need—Construction of aircraft "flight strips," or emergency landing runways, along major Massachusetts highways was urged today by John Lasell, State Director of Aeronautics. These "flight strips" are essential, Mr. Lasell said, in view of the vital position held by New England in the defense picture and the increased air activity over the area.

The Federal Government already has announced plans for preparing a system of hundreds of flight strips throughout the country under the $230,000,000 Federal Defense Highway bill enacted by Congress last November, but funds have not yet been allocated.

At the request of Mr. Lasell, the Massachusetts Public Works Department has made a survey in the Bay State for possible location of the landing strips, which would be at least 4,000 feet long and up to 500 feet wide. Thirty-seven sites where work should begin at once have been selected, and hundreds of other locations have been named.

The idea for flight strips originated with Col. Stedman Shumway Hanks, of Massachusetts, technical advisor on aeronautics, who believes that unless adequate airdromes are provided in the New England area an enemy force would have little difficulty in locating and destroying air force mobilization points in the area.

Mr. Lasell, who believes the landing strips are most necessary in New England where rough terrain prevents safe landing except on regular air fields, estimates the cost of construction as considerably above the $25,000 to $30,000 each, mentioned in early discussions. The $10,000,000 alloted for flight strips throughout the country, he said, is "just a drop in the bucket."

One Year of Service—The First Motor Squadron, Massachusetts State Guard, today completed its first year of duty following its induction into the service of the Commonwealth, Feb. 26, 1941.

Organized on Oct. 2, 1940, soon after induction of the First Corps of Cadets into the Federal Service as the 211th Coast Artillery Regiment, the Squadron is under command of Lieut. Col. Ross Whistler, and has an authorized strength of 25 officers and 235 enlisted men.

During the year, members of the Squadron have received instruction in these subjects: infantry drill, field maneuvers and combat tactics, small arms practice, first aid, map reading and map making, chemical warfare, demolition, field engineering, and communications.

In addition training and practice in fire fighting has been given to the Squadron by the chief instructor of the Boston Fire Department. A group from the squadron was chosen to give a demonstration at Bunker Hill before Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York and other officials in June. 1941.

Colonel Miller to Retire—Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding the Army First Corps Area, announced today that Col. Benjamin F. Miller, Chief of Staff of the area for the past three years, would retire June 1 after 40 years' commissioned service. Colonel Miller, who will return to his farm on Skyline Drive, near Sperryville, Va., has been granted terminal leave beginning Feb. 28. He was guest of honor at a dinner attended by 70 officers last night at the University Club.

Knitting Meat Man—Joseph Maslowski is a meat market proprietor in Housatonic, Mass. Not to be outdone by the townswomen he is spending his spare time knitting for the Red Cross. To date he has completed seven sweaters.

General MacArthur Grateful—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has conveyed to the Massachusetts Senate his appreciation for its resolution of last Jan. 26 lauding his outstanding service in the Philippines since the war began. The resolution, adopted on the General's birthday, also designated that date as MacArthur Day in Massachusetts. The General's message was forwarded from Washington by Maj. Gen. R. S. Adams, Adjutant General of the Army.

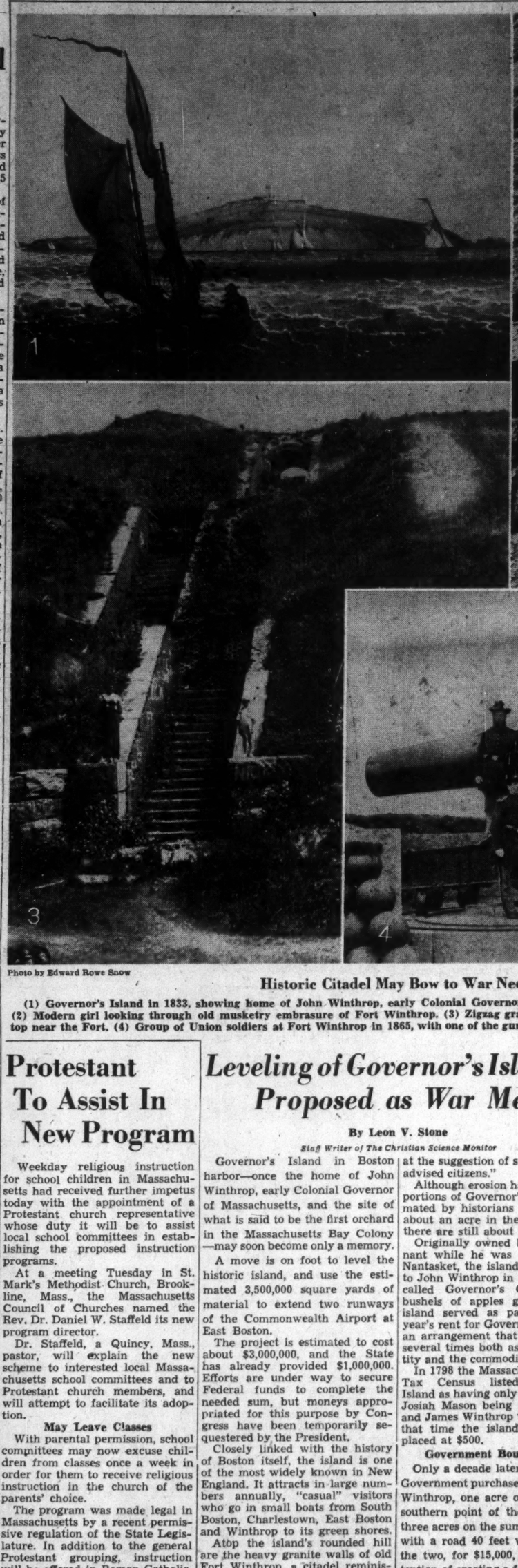


Photo by Edward Rowe Snow

Historic Citadel May Bow to War Needs

(1) Governor's Island in 1833, showing home of John Winthrop, early Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, at extreme right of the hill. (2) Modern girl looking through old musketry embrasure of Fort Winthrop. (3) Zigzag granite stairs at Governor's Island with caponier at top near the Fort. (4) Group of Union soldiers at Fort Winthrop in 1865, with one of the guns that overlooked Boston Harbor for many years.

Small New Hampshire Plants Begin to Feel Effect of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — The war economy is beginning to affect small industries that provide the majority of employment in New Hampshire. So far the effect has chiefly been shifts in production. Out of a total of 77,800 persons employed in manufacturing establishments, in the State, approximately 23,000 or close to 30 per cent, are now working on war production, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, State Director of the United States Employment Service.

The shoe factories of the State, chiefly those making men's shoes, are running at high capacity, as are woolen and cotton textile plants. But the developments of the last few months have resulted in a rush for wood products to displace items made of metal and other scarce materials. For a number of years the wooden pail industry had been going down hill. The metal pail was taking away the market. Now conditions have reversed. Metals are scarce and the manufacturing of wooden pails is once more a rushing business.

The engineering laboratory at the University of New Hampshire has developed a plastic made from wood-waste. The product and process will be patented under an agreement between the laboratory, the State planning and Development Commission and the various lumber interests of the State who assisted in financing its development.

While there has been some curtailment of the plastic industry because of the need in war of some of the chemicals used, this new plastic is expected to attract attention because it calls for less of the chemicals and an increased wood-waste content.

A number of machine shops in the State have swung onto war production. In many of these shops its has meant an expansion of employment as well as a general change in production methods. These machine shops are turning out a large variety of items for the Army, Navy, and for prime contractors who are producing planes and munitions.

Industrial and civic leaders are somewhat concerned about the many small industries who have failed to convert over onto war production and are faced with difficulties in obtaining their raw materials. Many of these cases involve small industries that lack the capital to convert their entire plants. The New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, Federal and State agencies have been holding clinics to acquaint the small manufacturers of the State with the items that can be produced for the Government. In many cases manufacturers have received assistance from various agents in converting over their plants.

Just how New Hampshire stands in its conversion from peacetime to war production is expected to be evidenced soon by figures on pay-roll taxation for the Unemployment Compensation Fund and benefit payments by the fund.

Trolley Derailment Probed

Boston Elevated officials today were conducting an investigation to ascertain the cause of the derailment and overturning of one of the company's new streamlined trolley cars as it rounded a curve at Tremont and Park Streets, Newton Corner, yesterday afternoon. Forty-five persons, most of them women and children, were injured, and the investigation will include not only the car and the tracks, but the method of operation.

Meanwhile, Newton police inspectors continued their inquiry into the cause of the accident, particularly with regard to a report that one of the passengers shouted: "He'll never make it," as the car approached the curve.

It was disclosed at Newton Police headquarters that one motorman had been prosecuted recently for speeding, and that others had been cautioned against running the trolley cars at excessive speeds.

Leon W. Hastings, operator of the car, was questioned by the police, and was quoted as saying that he had applied the brakes of the car as it approached the curve, but that "nothing happened." When asked how fast he thought he was traveling at the time, Mr. Hastings is reported to have replied: "Well, I was going right along." When pressed for an estimate of his speed, he told the investigator that he might have been going 10 miles an hour.

At noon today, 10 of the passengers on the car were still in Newton Hospital. Although virtually every pane of glass on one side of the car was broken as it overturned, the fact that all windows were shatterproof glass kept the pieces from flying.

Rationing Policy for Liquor Proposed by Maine Governor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine declared yesterday that certain States operating State liquor stores were hoarding liquor supplies and that there should be a national policy against such action.

Apparently anticipating that his own State stores eventually might have difficulty in obtaining supplies, the Maine Chief Executive said in an interview that it might be a "good idea" if the Federal Government adopted the sugar rationing policy for liquor.

Governor Sewall said that he would not permit Maine to "hoard" liquor, but added "some other States are hoarding." He declined to name any particular States.

Governor Sewall discussed this matter with officials of the Office of Price Administration during the day, but did not disclose whether his action would result in that agency taking any steps.

Governor Sewall also conferred with members of the Maine delegation and Federal officials about Maine defense problems, among them the obtaining of priorities for new bridges at Augusta and Bath, Maine, and a viaduct in South Portland, Maine, to a new shipyard.

He also consulted the Office of Civilian Defense about establishing "filter" stations in Maine to clear all airplane warning and other communications throughout Maine communities and its vast forested areas.

With Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R), he talked to selective service officials and he told Maine members of Congress that the State was hopeful the Senate would approve an amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill providing for a contribution by the Federal Government to the State Maritime School at Castine.

Senator Wallace H. White (R) and Representative James C. Oliver (R) said favorable Senate action probably would be forthcoming and that the appropriation also probably would contain a $50,000 fund for the Maine school for the year beginning July 1.

The maritime school could provide training for up to 200 students, Governor Sewall said. Under existing authorization by the Maritime Commission, the Government can contribute for maintenance of the school since Feb. 1.

Springfield Raids On Enemy Aliens

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26 (AP)—Arms and ammunition, cameras and shortwave radio sets were seized last night at dwellings of enemy aliens in the vicinity of defense plants during a series of raids by F. B. I. agents and Springfield police.

V. W. Peterson, special agent in charge of F. B. I.'s Boston field office, said the seized contraband included six shotguns, a rifle, shotgun and rifle ammunition, seven cameras and six shortwave radio sets.

Similar raids in eastern Massachusetts during the past five days have resulted in like seizures.

Protestant To Assist In New Program

Weekday religious instruction for school children in Massachusetts had received further impetus today with the appointment of a Protestant church representative whose duty it will be to assist local school committees in establishing the proposed instruction programs.

At a meeting Tuesday in St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline, Mass., the Massachusetts Council of Churches named the Rev. Dr. Daniel W. Staffeld its new program director.

Dr. Staffeld, a Quincy, Mass., pastor, will explain the new scheme to interested local Massachusetts school committees and to Protestant church members, and will attempt to facilitate its adoption.

May Leave Classes

With parental permission, school committees may now excuse children from classes once a week in order for them to receive religious instruction in the church of the parents' choice.

The program was made legal in Massachusetts by a recent permissive regulation of the State Legislature. In addition to the general Protestant grouping, instruction will be offered in Roman Catholic, Jewish, and Christian Science churches. Teachers will be furnished by the churches for their respective groups.

The fact that Protestant churches are showing willingness to permit Sunday School pupils to attend interdenominational classes is a "long step in the direction of tolerance and mutual understanding," the Rev. Dr. Frank Jennings, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, commented.

Issues Avoided

Teachers of the mixed Protestant groups avoid controversial denominational issues in other states where the plan is in operation, Dr. Jennings pointed out.

He said the teachers worked from well-planned curricula outlines, which are built upon the "very substantial common ground existing among the Protestant churches."

Student Gets High Rating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 26—The highest scholastic average ever recorded for a University of New Hampshire student was attained last semester by Robert D. Sanborn of Chichester, a senior, whose grades averaged 97.8 per cent, Registrar Everett B. Sackett announced here yesterday.

Leveling of Governor's Island Proposed as War Measure

By Leon V. Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Governor's Island in Boston harbor—once the home of John Winthrop, early Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, and the site of what is said to be the first orchard in the Massachusetts Bay Colony—may soon become only a memory.

A move is on foot to level the historic island, and use the estimated 3,500,000 square yards of material to extend two runways of the Commonwealth Airport at East Boston.

The project is estimated to cost about $3,000,000, and the State has already provided $1,000,000. Efforts are under way to secure Federal funds to complete the needed sum, but moneys appropriated for this purpose by Congress have been temporarily sequestered by the President.

Closely linked with the history of Boston itself, the island is one of the most widely known in New England. It attracts in large numbers annually, "casual" visitors who go in small boats from South Boston, Charlestown, East Boston and Winthrop to its green shores.

Atop the island's rounded hill are the heavy granite walls of old Fort Winthrop, a citadel reminiscent of ancient castles surrounded by a moat, making entering and leaving dependent upon a drawbridge. That, in itself, is attraction enough for thousands to visit the island. But it bids fair to bow to the needs of war, in order that air traffic facilities may be expanded.

Previous Proposals

Previous efforts have been made to have the island leveled or beautified for use as a park, but all have failed. Much of the opposition to cutting away the island came from the Society for the Preservation of Governor's Island, but now even they are not planning to protest removal of the island as a war measure.

Commenting on the possibility, the Secretary of the Society, Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop, teacher and historian, said today that "while it will be a great loss to Boston, we cannot in these times even suggest that other methods be used to enlarge Boston's airport, to meet the threat of invasion.

"Without question, I believe that John Winthrop himself would agree to the destruction of this ancient citadel if it would keep alive in this world the spirit of liberty and freedom for which he and his band of Puritans came here in 1630. However, it should be done only after expert engineers have carefully studied the situation, and not at the suggestion of sincere but ill-advised citizens."

Although erosion has eaten away portions of Governor's Island, estimated by historians to amount to about an acre in the last century, there are still about 70 acres left.

Originally owned by Roger Conant while he was a resident of Nantasket, the island was demised to John Winthrop in 1632, and was called Governor's Garden. Two bushels of apples grown on the island served as payment for a year's rent for Governor Winthrop, an arrangement that was changed several times both as to the quantity and the commodity.

In 1798 the Massachusetts Direct Tax Census listed Governor's Island as having only one dwelling, Josiah Mason being the occupant, and James Winthrop the owner. At that time the island's value was placed at $500.

Government Bought Acre

Only a decade later, in 1808, the Government purchased from James Winthrop, one acre of land at the southern point of the island, and three acres on the summit, together with a road 40 feet wide between the two, for $15,000, with the intention of erecting a fort.

Lieut. Sylvanus Thayer, noted engineer of the day—known as the "dad" of West Point—is credited with having supervised the building of what became known as Fort Warren, a citadel that withstood the lapse of time, but not the ruthless hand of ignorance and vandalism as indicated by the present dilapidated condition of the old structure.

Later, the name was changed to Fort Winthrop, and the name of Fort Warren was given to a newer fort on Georges Island, further down the harbor.

Just prior to the start of the Civil War, a dungeon keep was built, as well as a brick guardhouse, a small powder magazine, and a zig-zag stairway leading from the fort to a demilune battery on the shore of the island. The keystone of the arch placed over one of the short tunnels is marked 1872, which historians say is probably the time of completion of the work.

More recently—the spring of 1912 to be exact—the City of Boston began work on beautifying the island, and erected a long flight of broad granite stairs leading to the top of the hill. These were completed, but the balance of the project was abandoned because of reported friction with the Government. Since then the island has been leased to the city for varying periods, but eventually reverted to the Government.

At the top of the hill is a path, flanked by massive green mounds, that goes around the island. These mounds cover or contain what were once powder magazines. In the basement of the fort is a dungeon, in which may still be seen the brick cistern where the water supply was once kept.

History fails to show that any large garrison was ever stationed at Fort Winthrop, although soldiers were on duty there for years. Powder was stored there at one time, and on one occasion while countless visitors were on the island, some became ignited, resulting in a blast that broke windows on Atlantic Avenue in Boston.

Near the site of Governor Winthrop's old home may be found the remains of a well that not many years ago still gave pure, cold water, though it now has been filled with rubbish and debris.

Maine Labor Opposes Merit As Tax Bases

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 26 (AP)—Representatives of the Maine Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations today voiced objections at a legislative hearing to a proposed experience-rating plan by which employers' pay roll tax contributions under the unemployment compensation law would be governed by the amount of personnel turnover.

During a seven-hour hearing, Secretary Charles O. Dunton, of the Federation of Labor, told the committee that such a system should not be adopted until larger benefit payments were provided for claimants.

George Jabar, of Lewiston, Maine director of the Textile Union of America C. I. O., said "it (the plan) is not equal, it is not fair, and it is not adequate."

Under present law, Maine employers pay a 3 per cent tax on pay rolls, with 2.7 per cent going into the State unemployment benefit fund and the remainder to the Federal Government.

The proposal would substitute for the present flat tax a sliding scale based on the amount of personnel turnover. Thus, proponents pointed out, each employer would establish his own rate of taxation.

The proponents, including Charles P. Nelson of the Maine State Merchants' Association, and L. B. Costello, Lewiston Sun-Journal publisher, contended the system would tend to stabilize industrial employment and benefit the employee as well as the employer, who would pay a smaller tax if unemployment were kept down.

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Canada Moves Japanese In British Columbia Area

OTTAWA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Removal of about 3,500 male Japanese Nationals from the protected area in British Columbia is the first phase of Canada's plans for dealing with the Japanese problem on the coast, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell said yesterday.

About 2,500 will be moved within the next month or five weeks on a "voluntary basis."

"The public in British Columbia can rest assured that the Government is moving with expedition to remove these people from the protected area along the coast," Mr. Mitchell told newspapermen.

"We must maintain the British traditions for handling such situations," he said. "We've got to be fair and we've got to be human."

Japanese Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Decision of the Federal Government to remove an initial 3,500 Japanese male nationals from the British Columbia protected coastal area marks the first phase in the final solution of the pressing Japanese question in this Province.

Ever since the Government seized the Japanese fishing fleet Dec. 12, Dominion and provincial officials had been studying proposals for the mass migration of the 23,000 Japanese nationals to points east of the Rockies.

The chief difficulty before Ottawa in reaching the decision had been to compose the differences of two major schools of thought—one demanding internment of a large proportion of the Japanese now resident in the Coast Province and their removal to communal work camps east of the Rockies; the other favoring a more moderate attitude—continued immobilization of the Japanese fishing fleet and the restriction of certain strategic areas, but opposition to drastic repressive measures.

It still seems likely that the Canadian Government, working in collaboration with provincial and civic authorities in British Columbia, will concentrate on a plan to absorb many able-bodied Japanese in constructive war industry, as has been done in the past with Germans and Italians. Wholesale internment is apparently not yet being seriously considered at Ottawa.

Among well informed British Columbians, however, there is a fear that reaction from the first burst of anti-Japanese sentiment may swing the pendulum too far in the direction of moderation. The advances being made by the Japanese in the Far East, partly no doubt aided by fifth column influence, had convinced many British Columbians of the imperative need for a realistic policy. It is recalled that throughout this war Allied reverses have been largely the result of a go-easy policy toward the nationals of enemy countries, and that protests of loyalty are not enough to guarantee security.

Throughout the history of the Japanese problem in British Columbia, it was argued in Vancouver, there has been a tendency on the part of the rest of Canada to regard it as a Provincial rather than a Federal issue except in respect to such matters as immigration. This attitude has been fostered by the fact that more than 90 per cent of Canada's 25,000 Japanese live west of the Rockies.

During the time that the Provincial Government sought to deal with the problem, little advancement was noted. A proposal to send several hundred Japanese loggers to the woods camps of northern Ontario was met by a quick refusal by Ontario's Premier Mitchell Hepburn.

The Prairie Provinces likewise showed no particular desire to co-operate with the British Columbia Government in its problem of moving the Japanese to points west of the Rockies where they would be out of the protected defense zone along the Pacific Coast. During the first two months of the war with Japan the only action taken was to confiscate the Japanese fishing fleet and to bar Japanese from Vancouver airport areas.

Save Used Anti-Freeze Consumer Chief Advises

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—When you have the anti-freeze drained from your car this spring, take a can to the filling station and save the mixture for next winter.

This advice is given motorists by Dan A. West, consumer chief of the Office of Price Administration.

Headed for the Outposts of the British Empire

Canada Gets Into Tank Stride

Over-all view of a Montreal locomotive plant where medium combat tanks are being made for the Canadian Government. Pictured in the lower view is Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York on a trip he made in connection with the Victory Loan Drive of the Dominion.

Dutch Indies Hear Allies To Send More Aid

BATAVIA, N. E. I., Feb. 26 (AP)—Lieut.-Gov. Gen. Hubertus J. van Mook told the Netherlands East Indies people in a broadcast that "the foreign troops which are here will remain and will be mantained through a regular stream of reinforcements. . . . The time for holding out and attacking has come."

He pointed to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines "who keeps up his resistance in circumstances which are much more difficult than ours," and added that the U. S. General "has taught us that the enemy is not invincible if we only stand and attack.

"The time for destruction and withdrawal now has ended," he declared. "And the time for holding out and attacking has come."

The Aneta Agency quoted Dr. van Mook as saying of his recent trip to the United States that "the developments in the Pacific war have had their repercussions in the United States and Australia, and these repercussions have not been entirely favorable, at least until very recently."

"It is no use denying," the Dutch leader said, "that the fall of Singapore made a deep impression, due to the fact that the defensive capacity of that place had been exaggerated. This impression now has been wiped out, and it may now be expected that everything possible and even impossible will be done to resume the fight.

"The swift advances of the Japanese are a heavy responsibility on our shoulders, but we must realize that there is no fight without a reasonable chance of victory, and that no fight is lost before it has been lost. All that is necessary is to make the firm decision to stand and fight.

"Clear your minds of the hypnosis of Japanese invincibility, and we will prove that we can carry the burden which has been put on our shoulders.

"Let there be no light-hearted optimism and let us prove our worth during the few months which seperate us from a large-scale Allied effort."

Pretoria Police Make Seizures

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Feb. 26 (AP)—Special police raided a building in Pretoria today and seized a number of cases of dynamite, several dozen hand grenades, some home-made bombs, and dozens of rifles which were secreted in the basement.

The officers indicated information obtained from a man now in custody on suspicion of sabotage had led to the raid.

Serbs Begin Spring Drive?

JERUSALEM, Feb. 26 (AP)—New heavy encounters between Serbian Chetniks and the Axis-allied Croatian Ustachis northwest of Belgrade were regarded here by Yugoslav circles as the first signs of a spring offensive on the part of Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Serbian troops.

The battles were said to have occurred near the Croatian villages of Vrpolje and Vlaoviche, some 100 miles northwest of Belgrade.

According to these same sources, two high Ustachi officers—Major Mileushnish and Captain Nadvornik—were arrested recently by the special order of Croatian Marshal Kvaternik who charged them with conspiring with the Serbian guerrillas who have held out ever since their country fell almost a year ago.

Dutch Retaliate

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Netherlanders killed a German soldier in Amsterdam on the same day that a Nazi court martial there sentenced two Netherlanders to execution and several others to long prison terms, Aneta news agency reported.

The soldier was said to have been attacked by four men on Feb. 2.

The German authorities charged anti-Nazi activities in ordering the executions and prison terms, but did not specify the nature of these activities, Aneta said.

Nazis Execute 8

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 26 (AP)—Four Netherlanders have been executed for encouraging resistance to the Nazis in their country, a dispatch from Berlin said today.

Four men also have been executed in Prague, capital of German-occupied Czechoslovakia because of violating ration-card schemes, it was said.

Nazi Depots Burn

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Moscow Radio said today that Norwegian patriots had destroyed two new German military depots near Trondheim, setting fire to large quantities of munitions and fuel.

A supply depot at Namsos also was fired, it was said.

Bennett, Australian General, In Batavia After Escape

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Feb. 26 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, commander of the Australian Imperial Forces in Malaya, has reached Batavia after escaping from Singapore in a large Chinese junk which required four days to reach neighboring Sumatra.

The assumption before his arrival was that he had been captured by the Japanese now in command of the fallen Allied bastion.

With him were his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Gordon Walker, eight members of the Singapore volunteers and seven member of British regiments.

A group of Australian officers decided to attempt to escape, taking General Bennett with them, his aide-de-camp related in an interview after their arrival here.

For two days they sought a launch without success. Finally, they decided that the only way of escape was to the north, through the Japanese lines to the mainland of Johore, where they hoped to find a boat at Batu Pahat.

However, a police sergeant told the group that several small boats were moored some distance out to sea.

One of them swam out to one large sampan, rowed it back and the party set out on the night of Feb. 22.

At midnight, their sampan bumped into a large sea-going junk with six British officers aboard. General Bennett and his group boarded the junk and at dawn they were only a half-mile from the fortified island of Blankang Mati which already was in Japanese hands.

But the group threaded their way through all the islands off Singapore and across to Sumatra on a four-day trip in which their only navigation guide was a page from an atlas showing the Southwest Pacific on a scale of 240 miles to the inch.

The escaping men went without food, and water rations were getting low when a British launch sighted them off the Sumatra coast and took them on a two-day trip down to Jambi, where Dutch authorities gave them food, clothing and a motorcar for a trip to Pedang. Once there, a flying boat brought them to Batavia.

Count Raised to 168 Of Men Saved From Wrecked U.S. Ships

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Newfoundland villagers said they had taken 118 bodies from the sea and continued their search for others.

The United States Navy had announced in Washington that 189 officers and men were lost in gale-churned Canadian waters where the two vessels recently were cast on the rocky shore and smashed, but did not give the number of survivors.

What the casualties might have been had not four sailors from the Truxtun braved the sou'easter to make shore on a raft could only be guessed. As it was, the ships had been pitched on the rocks four hours before the sailors could summon the aid from shore inhabitants for which President Roosevelt has expressed his admiration and gratitude.

The ships were smashed against the shore at 4:30 a. m., and at 8:30 a. m. one of the quartet on the raft walked into Iron Springs, location of the St. Lawrence Fluorspar Corporation, and asked the assistant manager, Howard Farrel, for assistance.

The destroyer had grounded at Chamber's Cove, just outside St. Lawrence harbor, while the Pollux was aground at Laun's Point, about a mile and a half farther west. Almost miraculously, a second U. S. destroyer from the convoy which also had run aground was lifted from the trap by a huge wave, and the vessel was able to chug out to safety.

The scene of the wrecks was near the U. S. Naval Base of Argentia. The village of St. Lawrence is isolated from the rest of Newfoundland except for wireless and coastal steamship communication.

Upon learning of the Truxtun wreck Mr. Farrel immediately ordered all work stopped in the mine, and all employees hastened to the scene.

Word spread, and other Newfoundlanders responded similarly.

A master of a coastal boat, a Captain Connors, who was sheltering from the storm in St. Lawrence harbor, steamed out to the scene of the wrecks, but from there was unable to assist because of the heavy seas. He then made his way to Chambers Cove and with others lowered men by ropes in a wobbly bosun's chair down the abrupt cliffs to a ledge near the sea level 200 feet down, where many survivors had found a hazardous haven. The survivors were hauled up in the chair.

Heavy seas crashing over the ledge made every move perilous. Survivors were sometimes swept back into the sea, and the rescuers plunged into the freezing water to bring them back. Other rescuers similarly braved the seas to help bring in survivors clinging to bits of wreckage.

The Newfoundlanders tried also to stretch ropes across the cove to reach men still aboard the battered Truxtun, but high winds prevented success here.

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ARUBA, Netherlands West Indies, Feb. 26 (AP)—American women and children, numbering 110, have been removed by airplane from this oil-refining island off Venezuela, it was disclosed today.

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Women Build Plane Engines

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 26 (AP)—A Rolls-Royce plant which is producing more airplane engines in a week than it did in any prewar year opened its doors today to show how women are taking part in the production speed-up.

A third of the workers turning out new 1,260-horsepower Merlin engines for warplanes are women, and Rolls-Royce officials are hiring more every day.

The company gives them American swing music over loudspeakers.

It is a strange sight: a petite girl, her makeup smudged with grease, cap at a pert angle over a fresh permanent, operating a huge milling machine or lathe—frequently American-made—with the assurance of a seasoned machinist.

Officials are enthusiastic over new American machine tools.

A Cincinnati name-plate is prominent on a battery of six-spindle profiling machines which form simultaneously six combustion chambers in each cylinder block. Another American machine shapes the connecting rod blank in one operation.

Even though the machining time is reduced considerably it still requires 140 operations to finish one cylinder block.

Food for Greece Lands at Piraeus

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, Feb. 26—(AP)—The 1,991-ton Turkish ship Dumlupinar has arrived at Piraeus, Greece, with a cargo of food for Greek hospitals and communal kitchens for the poor, DND announced today.

Reports from Greece in recent months have told of an acute famine in that Axis-occupied country with hundreds of persons perishing daily of starvation. The Budapest publication, Southeast Economist, said recently that hordes of starved and shivering Greeks roam the streets of Athens, living entirely on weeds and grass.

Mexican Official Hits Propaganda

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 26 (AP)—Gov. Silvano Barba Gonzalez of the State of Jalisco announced yesterday he was sending President Avila Camacho evidence of widespread propaganda intended to convince Mexicans that if they sided with the Axis the war would give an opportunity to recover the territory Mexico lost to the United States in 1848.

The Governor said this thesis was being spread by members of the semi-military, Fascist-like Sinarquist organization and other prominent Mexicans in private gatherings.

Private Fails Colonel, But Governor Fixes It

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26 (AP)—Private Hans Pap let the Colonel down, but Gov. Ralph L. Carr fixed things up.

Col. Early E. W. Duncan, Lowry Field commander, asked Private Pap, a concert pianist before his induction into the Army, to play for guests at the Colonel's home.

Private Pap had a previous engagement to appear at a Denver University alumni meeting, but thought he had time for both appearances. The alumni group, however, called him back for encore after encore. Private Pap finally explained he already was late at the Colonel's house.

Governor Carr, an alumni meeting guest, wrote a note asking Colonel Duncan's indulgence. It worked. No K. P. for Private Pap.

Should U. S. Fight From Australia?

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (CBS)—Cecil Brown, CBS correspondent, radiocasting Wednesday night from Canberra, reported that Prime Minister Curtin of Australia in an interview indicated that the fate of the Dutch East Indies would be decided in the next 48 hours and that American troops should fight the Japanese from Australia.

Prime Minister Curtin, head of this country's Labor Government, said in an interview today: "American troops should fight the Japanese from Australia for the same reason that Anzacs fought thousands of miles away from their home.

"The whole picture of freedom in the Far East depends on America's acceptance of this principle. If Australia goes, the dangers to the United States will be very much greater.

"It's felt here that this country is no longer faced with the problem of whether or not to send troops to Java."

Nova Scotia Ferry Captain Blamed and Suspended

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 26 (AP)—A Federal board inquiring into the sinking last summer of the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island Car ferry Charlottetown, has placed the blame for her loss on her captain and ordered suspension of his certificate for six months.

The $1,000,000 vessel, largest of its kind in the world, sank off Nova Scotia while en route from Borden, Prince Edward Island, to Saint John, New Brunswick, for an overhauling. She was commanded by Capt. John Read.

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One Person Out of 12 Works for U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—One employed person out of every 12 works for a governmental agency.

This estimate was made by the Census Bureau on the basis of a study of Federal, State and local governmental pay rolls as they were at the beginning of the year. The survey did not include men in the armed forces.

The Bureau said that, excluding the armed forces and relief recipients, Federal, State and local pay rolls included about 4,800,000 persons. Of these about 1,500,000 work for the Federal Government, 1,300,000 for public educational institutions, about 500,000 for State governments, 940,000 for municipalities, and about 500,000 for counties and other governmental units.

Also on public pay rolls were 2,000,000 in the armed forces and more than 1,000,000 persons on relief.

U. S. May Return Citizens in Europe

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Some of the 5,000 Americans who were cut off from the United States when they missed the last of the repatriation ships in the summer of 1940 soon may have another chance to get home.

United States citizens in the British Isles have been advised by Consul Glenn A. Abbey that a limited number of non-priority accommodations are expected to be available "in the very near future" and will be filled on a basis of first come first served.

20 Army Officers Named for Promotion

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate yesterday the nominations of 20 Army officers for promotion. Most of them now command combat units.

Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, of Yonkers, N. Y., formerly on duty at Monterey, Calif., and now assigned to a special mission, was nominated for promotion to Lieutenant General.

Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio was nominated to succeed Maj. Gen. Emory S. Adams as Adjutant General of the Army, with the rank of Major General.

Maximum Fines Asked For Air Raid Violation

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 26 (AP)—Gov. Arthur H. James asked the Pennsylvania Legislature today to authorize maximum fines of $200 and jail terms of 90 days for any violation of the State Defense Counsel's air raid precaution regulations.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Appeasement of Vichy: Is It Nearing End?

Allowing France to open gates of Indo-China to Japan is declared strategic error.

BERLIN, From German Radiocasts, Feb. 26 (AP)—Dispatches from Tokyo said Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Special Japanese envoy to French Indo-China, declared today that economic negotiations between Japan and the Vichy colony were virtually completed.

He said Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor of the Colony, was determined to co-operate with Japan in establishing an East Asia sphere of prosperity.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If Japan has obtained an immense advantage over the United Nations in the Pacific, one major reason is that a mistaken policy of appeasement had allowed the Vichy group to open the gates of Indo-China to the Japanese forces. The moment the Japanese set foot in Indo-China the strategic situation in the Far East was completely upset.

It is true that the United States took action when in July, 1941, Vichy and Japan signed a treaty permitting complete military occupation of Indo-China by Japan. It "froze" Japanese credits in the United States, brought about the freezing of like credits in the British Empire and the Dutch East Indies and almost cut off Japan's foreign trade. Japan for the first time was unable to keep up its armament program with the help of its potential enemies. Nevertheless, the strategical consequences of Japan's move into Indo-China could not be undone.

Whether or not Vichy could have resisted is not quite clear, but it certainly offered strong enough resistance to British penetration into Syria. However, the defeatism of the present French rulers was largely responsible for the loss of France's richest colony. When Governor-General Georges Catroux tried to raise the banner of resistance, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain gave the order for his immediate dismissal. General Catroux had not succeeded in winning the majority of the French in Indo-China over to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's cause.

Resistance Ends

After the defeat of France, most Frenchmen in the colony had abandoned all hope of resistance. The colonial officials remembered the pensions which they would forego were they to join the Free French, the planters thought of their plantations which might be ravaged, and the businessmen in Hanoï and Saïgon undertook to develop profitable commercial relations with the Japanese.

The tide of defeatism might, however, have been turned had help come from abroad. The French Purchasing Commission which arrived in the United States in June, 1940, to buy arms and munitions returned empty-handed. The French army in Indo-China, some 100,000 men strong, had nothing but obsolete equipment. General Catroux received neither material nor moral support. All he could do was to hand over control to Admiral Jean Decoux.

Admiral Decoux, a faithful Vichy man, crushed the Free French movement in the colony. More than 300 officials, "Free Masons and Jews," were dismissed, and many of them were sent to a concentration camp at Tainine. Others were deported to France. The purge of the colonial administration in Indo-China has since continued. Admiral Decoux recently declared in a broadcast that "anyone who refuses to co-operate fully in the 'new order' must expect from him neither weakness, nor indulgence, nor mercy."

But Admiral Decoux's loyalty to Marshal Pétain and his ruthless removal of all opponents does not mean that he has always yielded to Japan's requests. More than once has he protested Japanese interference in the civil administration of the colony. His protests were particularly vigorous when, in September, 1941, Japanese military police in Hanoï and Haïphong suddenly barricaded the streets and arrested all passers-by. On another occasion he protested when Japanese troops broke the doors of American and French warehouses and confiscated the goods on stock. But he was unable to prevent the continuous penetration of the colony by the Japanese.

Month after month new Japanese troops were poured into Indo-China to "protect" the colony against an alleged English, Chinese and Free French attack. In July, 1941, the complete occupation of the colony was agreed upon in the treaty between Vichy and Japan. The Japanese now occupied the strategic bases in South Indo-China and the important —half-finished—naval bases in Camranh Bay. The number of Japanese troops in Indo-China increased considerably and amounted to more than 100,000 men, mostly crack troops equipped with the most modern weapons. Japan had taken up her position for the attack on Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

Economic and military penetration of Indo-China went hand in hand. Early in 1940 Japan began to buy up Indo-Chinese rice and rubber stocks. Rice exports advanced from 7,600 tons in 1939 to 473,000 tons in 1940, maize exports from 96,000 tons to 176,000 tons. The export total increased by 430 per cent.

Commercial Accord

In May, 1941, a new commercial agreement was signed between the French colony and Japan providing for an exchange of Indo-Chinese agricultural products, coal, minerals, etc., and Japanese industrial products. At first, the French exporters did not mind as the Japanese were inclined to pay extraordinarily high prices. They felt that the Japanese purchases might replace the lost French market.

They were soon to be disillusioned. The Japanese-Indo-Chinese trade-balance had always been highly favorable to the colony and Japan had been obliged to pay the deficit in foreign currency, mostly U. S. dollars. Japan now declared that she was prepared to settle in yen or in Indo-Chinese piasters only.

During the first months of 1941, Indo-China delivered 530,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of rubber to Japan, but the payment promised in Japanese merchandise—machines, mechanical equipment, and textiles—never arrived. Japan did send some toys, paper and piecegoods that the colony hardly needed. Outstanding Japanese payments to date amount to several million yen.

The colony, moreover, had to pay for the maintenance of the army of occupation, an army of more than 100,000 men. Japan paid part of their expenses, but they paid in colonial currency. The occupation authorities compelled the Bank of Indo-China to open a credit of several million piasters and forced the Indo-Chinese Government to grant a loan of 25,000,000 piasters. Japanese purchases have created a food shortage in the colony. Oil became almost unobtainable and Indo-Chinese trucks today run on coal gas.

Japanese Infiltration

A stream of Japanese businessmen, officials, and more recently even agricultural planters has been pouring into Indo-China. The number of Japanese civilians who, before the war, amounted to a few hundred has increased by several thousand. At the end of 1941 a Japanese industrial commission arrived in Hanoï "in order to investigate the natural resources of Indo-China."

The Japanese paper "Asahi" pointed out that it is Japan's intention to develop the resources of the country systematically and "on a corporative basis." Japan is quite obviously convinced that the fate of the colony has been settled once and for all.

Under present conditions there is little hope that Japan's colonization of the French colony can be halted. The Japanese are exploiting the country in exactly the same manner as their German allies exploit France. Wealthy French planters and businessmen are doomed to lose all they possess and it is likely that in the end they will be compelled to leave the country. Many of them today sincerely regret their defeatist attitude in the crucial hour of France's defeat.

Japan has tried to incite the native population against their former masters. But if some Annamite leaders, out of ill-will against the French, played Japan's game, the majority of the Indo-Chinese masses, even though they may not like the French, are strongly hostile to Japanese domination. They have learned that its colonial methods are much more ruthless than those of the European colonizers. There can be no doubt that as Japan's grip tightens Indo-China's resistance will increase.

International; Wide World

Free-French Pilots With RAF

Upper: Masked aviator waving to a comrade in the air is a member of the first Free French Fighter Squadron organized as part of the Royal Air Force. Pilot is masked to prevent identification. Note the Popeye cartoon on his jacket and the Free French flag flying behind him. Lower: Pilots of the Free French Squadron run to the planes during a drill somewhere in England.

Attitude of Washington toward Free French is believed harmful to Allied cause.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—Relations—or rather lack of them—between the United States Government and the Free French movement are causing serious concern to the headquarters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle here.

Despite some slight progress in the past few weeks, arrangements for effective contacts between representatives of the Free French forces and the State Department in Washington continue to be unsatisfactory both from the viewpoint of General de Gaulle's associates if not from the larger angle of the Allied war effort.

[In Washington, Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, indicated that a statement clarifying relations between the United States and the Vichy Government might be issued tomorrow.]

The anomalous situation which prevails is that the State Department virtually refuses to admit that the Free French movement has any formal diplomatic existence, despite the fact that it is recognized as an active Ally by America's other main Allies such as Britain, the British Dominions, and the Dutch. Whatever aid to the Free French has come from the United States has been through a round-about method of lend-lease via Britain.

Not only in Africa but in the Pacific, there are strategic naval resources capable of being extremely useful to the American and Allied fleets. The Marquis Islands—an archipelago in the Southern Pacific situated southeast of the Hawaiian Islands not much further from San Diego, Calif., than Honolulu is from San Francisco—is an example of Free French possessions which General de Gaulle would be glad to put to the service of the Allies, including the United States. But it is only natural that the Free French should feel that the counterpart of this must be some form of cordial de facto recognition by the State Department.

Washington's answer hitherto has been that it is more useful to the Allies for the United States to maintain diplomatic relations with Vichy and that as long as that link is maintained it isn't possible at the same time to recognize the de Gaulle Government. This argument, however, is not regarded as conclusive by Free French leaders. They point out that Canada also maintains a diplomatic representative in Vichy and so does South Africa, yet both of these have established close cordial relations with the Free French, and accord full recognition to General de Gaulle's delegates who are accredited to their foreign ministers.

This is the sort of arrangement which the Free French are extremely anxious to obtain from the United States Government. The State Department's refusal to grant even partial recognition to the Free French is believed by General de Gaulle and his associates to be doing a great deal of harm to the Free French movement.

They produce evidence that many influential Frenchmen—in North Africa, for instance—who otherwise would throw in their lot with the Free French, refrain from doing so on the grounds that as long as General de Gaulle does not enjoy the support of America he cannot hope to accomplish anything for France. Within France itself, too, it is argued, support for the Allied cause would increase if the United States withdrew recognition of Vichy or at least acknowledged General de Gaulle. Full American support, de Gaullists feel, would result in rallying to the Allied side many individuals, and perhaps even territories, which prefer to remain with Vichy as long as Vichy appears to have the backing of the American people.

For these reasons, Free French leaders would welcome a more understanding attitude on the part of Washington, manifested in at least de facto recognition of General de Gaulle as leader of the Free French forces on the same basis as recognition is accorded the movement by Canada.

British Officers To Get Secretaries

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 26

The tradition-bound British Army, the War Office has announced, will experiment with a scheme of giving its commanders and staff officers "staff secretaries" trained in army administration so that the officers may be released from desk work, get more outdoor activity and obtain closer contact with their men.

U. S. Senators Urge Pressure Toward Self-Rule for India

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The State Department is being pressed today to ask Great Britain for an immediate pledge of postwar self-government for India.

Influential members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it was learned, made the demand on Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State.

When the subject was raised by Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.), of Wisconsin, during a closed committee session yesterday, the recommendation was said to have had the active support of most of the 11 members present.

Senator La Follette was reported to have told Mr. Long that, in his opinion, a whole-hearted war effort could be expected from India only if Great Britain gave definite assurances immediately that India would have actual self-rule after the war ends. India now has a measure of local self-government but her leaders have been seeking dominion status.

[Viscount Cranborne, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Lords in London Feb. 24 that the British Government was "in favor of India's political freedom," but indicated it was the responsibility of Indian leaders to "devise some scheme which would be satisfactory" to all elements in India.]

Apprehensive over the continued advance of Japanese troops across Burma, Senator La Follette and others were said to have expressed the view that it was highly important that Indian and Chinese forces be united to form a defense line to halt the invaders and eventually to take the offensive against them.

There have been reports that some such objective was sought by Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese generalissimo, in his recent conferences with Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Indian leaders.

The significance of General Chiang's subsequent appeal to Britain to give self rule to India was not lost on committee members, who were reported to have argued that the United States now had as much at stake in bringing India's man power fully into the war as Great Britain.

For this reason, they were said to have contended, the State Department should move now to convince the British that they ought to act while there was still time to win the full support of India, before the Japanese could overrun Burma.

Senators who attended said Mr. Long told them he knew of no move that had been made thus far by the State Department in that direction.

One Democratic Senator, who said he was "squarely behind" Senator La Follette's proposal, reported the upshot of the discussion was that Mr. Long was "invited" to lay the whole matter before State Department officials and to report the desire of proponents that action be forthcoming immediately.

Russians Tighten Ring Around Nazi Army

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Russians declared today they had defeated reserves which the Germans were hurling into the battle of the Staraya Russa area, where a Soviet ring of destruction closed tighter upon survivors of the encircled Nazi 16th Army.

Russian dispatches yesterday said that three divisions including 12,000 Nazi soldiers had been killed from the army which, it added, had been completely disorganized.

Today's reports from Moscow said that one of the reserve units, beaten when it attempted to break through to aid trapped troops, was identified as the 56th Regiment of the German Fifth Division.

Dispatches from the front said Russian fliers and antiaircraft guns were breaking up attempts by the Germans to bring supplies into the Staraya Russa area by transport plane.

96,000 Reported Trapped

The Russians said captured German orders disclosed that 96,000 troops had been caught in the Staraya Russa trap.

"They are disintegrating," a dispatch said. "Their situation is hopeless."

Soviet fliers dropped leaflets over the encircled divisions, promising them good treatment if they surrendered.

On the southwestern front, too, the Russians reported decisive victories over German and Rumanian forces.

The First Rumanian Division was declared routed, with more than 2,250 killed and 200 surrendered.

The Rumanians formed the center of a counterattack which was launched with German troops on the flanks and bringing up the rear, Russian dispatches said. The attack was reported stopped by terrific artillery fire.

On the Staraya Russa front Red artillerymen also were said to be pounding the trapped Nazis with heavy fire, sometimes at ranges of only a quarter-mile.

Heavy Russian Losses

The Russians said the trapped 16th Army was one of the German forces which pressed into Russia last year when the Nazis had the offensive.

It suffered heavily through that offensive, the Russians said, and had to be reinforced repeatedly to fill the ranks of "tens of thousands" of men it lost.

"The ring around the 16th German Army is tightening," Red Star reported in a sequel to accounts yesterday of the encircling of the Nazi army which was guarding a network of communications in the zone 140 miles south of Leningrad.

[Belligerents gave no indication of the number of German troops in the Army, but at full strength it would total at least 80,000 men. A Stockholm dispatch to London said 100,000 were threatened with killing or capture in the Staraya Russa area, below Lake Ilmen.]

"The German-Fascist forces are suffering great losses in man power and equipment," the Soviet Information Bureau said today. It said about 3,000 Germans were slain in a 10-day battle on the Southwestern Front and that a heavy machine-gun unit killed more than 100 men and disabled six German tanks in a western sector.

[Stockholm reports to London said Russian Central Front armies of Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff were closing a pincers upon the Moscow-Smolensk railway—moving in from Bely and Dorogobuzh—in an attempt to pocket German troops holding out in the Rzhev-Vyazma area to the East.]

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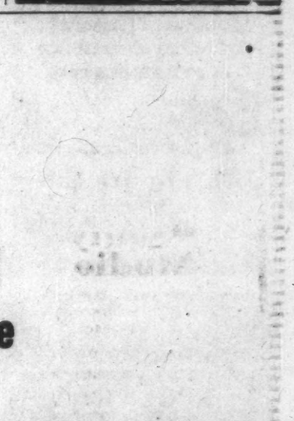

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In both the United States and Canada, life insurance dollars are helping to finance your defense housing, transportation facilities, the production of power, and the industries which are pouring out the steel, chemicals, oil, food, munitions, and other materials needed for the war. Each month more and more of your life insurance dollars are flowing from the channels of peace into investments that serve war uses and war industries.

Because of public appreciation of life insurance, increased efficiency of our agents, and the better national income during 1941, lapses and surrenders were at the lowest rate recorded in the Company's history.

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Metropolitan is a mutual company. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders and their beneficiaries. In the meantime, these assets are, as always in the past, being used to help meet national needs.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1941
(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with each State Insurance Department.)

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS		ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS		
Policy Reserves Required by Law — This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$4,909,535,985.79	**National Government Securities**		$1,319,913,986.74
		U. S. Government	$1,214,931,424.25	
		Canadian Government	104,982,562.49	
Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1942 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	109,974,302.00	**Other Bonds**		2,091,311,142.34
		U. S. State and Municipal	92,949,983.75	
		Canadian Provincial and Municipal	102,808,619.82	
Funds for Future Payment Under Supplementary Contracts — Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments and other payments which beneficiaries and policyholders have left with the Company to be paid out to them in future years.	166,485,627.70	Railroad	554,581,646.59	
		Public Utilities	801,409,204.15	
		Industrial and Miscellaneous	539,561,688.03	
Dividends Left with the Company — Amounts of dividends, and interest thereon, left on deposit with the Company.	26,574,405.52	**Stocks** — All but $128,323.00 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		82,191,836.00
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding — Amount of claims in process of settlement, and estimated amount of claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported to the Company.	24,247,909.86	**First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate**		955,324,104.05
		Farms	88,382,977.02	
		Other Property	866,941,127.03	
Other Policy Obligations — Including premiums paid in advance, etc.	18,218,374.00	**Loans on Policies** — Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		486,834,916.35
Taxes Due or Accrued — Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1942 on the business of 1941.	12,914,533.00	**Real Estate Owned** — Includes Housing Projects, and real estate for Company use.		407,190,758.93
Reserve for Mortgage Loans — To provide against possible depreciation in value of such loans.	11,000,000.00	**Cash**		152,218,269.31
		Premiums — Included in determining Policy Reserves, but not yet received.		92,276,856.92
Miscellaneous Liabilities — Other liabilities not included above.	21,011,915.49	**Interest and Rents Due and Accrued, etc.**		60,785,325.43
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$5,299,963,053.36	*TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS*		$5,648,047,196.07

SURPLUS FUNDS $348,084,142.71

The Company holds total assets which exceed the total of its obligations by $348,084,142.71, for the purpose of giving added assurance that all benefits to policyholders and beneficiaries will be paid in full as they fall due. This amount is composed of **Special Surplus Funds . . $7,190,000.00** **Unassigned Funds (Surplus) . . $340,894,142.71** and serves as a cushion against possible unfavorable experience, whether due to economic conditions or unexpected claims.

NOTE—Assets carried at $256,949,853.57 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

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Wonders of Research: Wood 'Gas'

Alcohol taken from waste, mixed with gasoline, makes auto engines give 80 p. c. of power.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If a wartime shortage of gasoline should develop in the United States, natural scientists will be ready with one possible solution, spelled w-o-o-d.

Such fuel, used successfully for several years in Europe, promises to become an effective wartime expedient for 30,000,000 American automobiles, tractors, busses, and trucks.

A virtually unlimited supplementary motor fuel supply may be obtained by distilling alcohol from waste wood and mixing it with gasoline, forestry experts of Europe have long claimed, and it is said to operate an automobile engine at approximately 80 per cent of its normal power. The day may be near when the average American motorist, equipped with a tank of pine boughs, will be seen "put-put-ing" down the road in a cloud of wood smoke, or stopping at a filling station to ask nonchalantly for a "cord of regular."

Describing the latest advancements in wood fuel research, Harris Collingwood, Chief Forester of the American Forest Products Industries, asserted recently that the practicability and economy of using wood "gas" produced in compact converting devices attached to motor vehicles, have been proved by more than 500,000 users in Europe.

"The possibility that Americans may call upon the abundant forest resources in this country to supplement the regular supply of motor fuel lies in the certainty that military requirements for gasoline are going to increase sharply as the war activity of America and its allies reaches new peaks," he said.

There are several styles and sizes of the wood-gas converters manufactured in Europe, any one of which could be produced here if needed. Some are no larger than an ordinary suitcase.

"Farmers using tractors probably would be among the principal users because they could get their fuel out of their own wood-lots, but other large users quite likely would be the operators of fleets of busses and large motor trucks," Mr. Collingwood said.

"One advantage of drawing on trees for motor fuel," he said, "is that trees—being a crop—are constantly being replaced by new growth, under conservation policies which are dominant in the forest industries today." Because of these conservation practices, Mr. Collingwood asserted, "the forests of America are being kept adequate to meet not only the immediate but also the future needs of the nation."

American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

Using Wood Gas Fuel

Here is an American-built tractor equipped with a wood-gas converter and used on a farm in Europe. More than 500,000 motor vehicles now are operating on gas manufactured in attached generators.

Kinds of Snow

Many of the big snows of the season have come and disappeared into the earth. Meteorologists have recorded their depth and quality; sports enthusiasts have dragged assorted skis and sleds from closet recesses to play on them, while the remainder of the populace has used snow as a reminder that "winter is here."

Most persons know that snow forms when a sudden temperature drop causes water vapor in the air to crystallize on dust particles. Few, however, realize that there are more than a dozen varieties of the icy phenomenon. According to the experts, "falling snow" is atmospheric precipitation frozen into crystalline form. When it hits the ground, it is termed "fallen snow."

At first, "fallen snow" is "powder snow," a soft, fluffy, feathery material. One of the fluffiest snows ever observed took three hours to accumulate to a depth of one one-half inch, falling at the unusually slow speed of 2 feet a second.

If "powder snow" comes to earth at low temperature, it may form "sand snow," occasionally found in Greenland, on which it is difficult for skis and sleds to travel. An extremely unstable type, "wild snow," occurs in complete calm at low temperature.

Called "settling snow" after its first contact with the earth, the precipitation soon becomes the close-lying powdery "settled snow" most enjoyed by skiers. Passing from new to old snow, it is transformed into a granular, compact material known as "new firn snow." Variations of this type include "sun-crust" and "rain-crust," which occur when melting is followed by re-freezing.

Completing the snow cycle is the "advanced firn," which becomes "firn ice," or, as a result of intense pressure, "glacier ice."

Among the most unusual types of snow are the colored snows which result from the presence of microscopic algae or fungi in the atmosphere. While black, blue, and green snows have been found, red snowfalls are more common. In Canada, dust at high levels sometimes encounters cold air to condense and fall to earth as brown snow.

Research Notes

Boiling Ice—Imagine the pressure under a tower of bricks nearly 1,500 miles high and you have an idea of the tremendous force—6,000,000 pounds a square inch—which has been produced and measured in modern laboratories. At one tenth of this pressure, boiling ice has been produced. Hot ice is possible because at a certain point, with an increase of pressure ordinary ice is suddenly changed into a different form which sinks in water instead of floating, whose melting temperature is therefore raised instead of lowered with increasing pressure. When the pressure is lowered, the ice regains its previous form.

In experiments, Dr. P. W. Bridgman of Harvard has found that the electrical conductivity of many substances has been increased by pressure and two substances, yellow phosphorus and carbon bisulphide which were changed permanently to black solids by this process.

Mysterious Mounds—Out on the prairies of western Washington there are thousands of large oval-shaped structures known as "Mima mounds"—named for the Mima Prairie—which have long been a puzzle to natural scientists. The mounds, from 10 to 40 feet in diameter and one to seven feet high, are formed of loose dirt and gravel and give the impression of huge spheres buried in the earth.

Explanations offered for their formation have included thawing and freezing, the activity of ants or of ancient Indian tribes, and most recently, the pocket gopher theory offered by Dr. W. W. Dalquest of the University of Washington and Dr. Victor B. Scheffer of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in the current Journal of Geology. Pocket gophers that migrated into the region after the glacial period produced the mounds by continual burrowing which loosened the soil and stimulated the growth of vegetation near the burrow, say the natural scientists.

Buttons and Things—This year's answer to the old question. "button, button, who's got the button?" is likely to be Ecuador, producer of tagua nuts, called "vegetable ivory." More than 2,500,000 "vegetable ivory" buttons have been purchased there by the United States Army . . . a Negro natural scientist at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama has discovered the hitherto discarded peanut hull to be of great value for fertilizing . . . recent calculations show that the darkest areas on the planet Mars during the long summer rises above freezing, indicating that plant and animal life could be sustained if ample oxygen and water were present.

The Adirondacks are approximately 1,100,000,000 years old, says Dr. J. P. Marble of the National Research Council, after making studies of a mineral known as allanite which has the radioactive element thorium whose rate of degeneration into lead can be determined. This means that the mountains existed in about their present form long before anything remotely like life, as it is known today, existed on earth . . . A waterproof, vaporproof, material for war packing, described as making possible a flexible can, has been announced by the Reynolds Metals Company of Richmond, Virginia.

Stiff Sentences Given Drinkers in Honolulu

HONOLULU, Feb. 26 (AP)—A military court imposed stiff sentences yesterday on the first persons convicted of drunkenness since restrictions against the sale of liquor in the Hawaiian Islands were lifted.

Cripps Sounds Fresh Keynote In War Effort

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—A new note of executive urgency, a new note of readiness for collaboration between Parliament and the Cabinet, both so pressingly needed to quicken Britain's war effort, is seen in the reaction to the first appearance yesterday of Sir Stafford Cripps as leader in the House of Commons of the reconstituted Churchill Administration.

In his speech, which made a deep impression in all parts of the House of Commons, and which is hailed by the press today as a turning point in the evolution of British Parliamentary Government under the impact of war, Sir Stafford promised Government measures beyond anything yet attempted in eliminating the remnants of the "business as usual" and "pleasure as usual" mood which had lingered on in wartime Britain.

The curb on dog racing, big boxing contests, and other such events which, Sir Stafford promised, would not have been sufficient alone. But the new Government efforts to end personal extravagance, inequality of sacrifice, black markets and other forms of self-interest, strike an importantly responsive chord.

Nor are these sacrifices to be required without comparable gains in government policy. Closer cooperation between workers and management for ironing out factory problems is pledged. Moreover, the renewed inquiry into cooperation between the fighting services and the reconsideration of air strategy and the aircraft construction policy, will go a long way to halt the criticism of recent months. So, too, Sir Stafford's promise of more intelligent use of the immobilized army of civilian defense workers promises a definite offensive against the strangling of initiative and progressive ideas.

Sir Stafford established himself as an outstanding new political figure. Mr. Churchill's so-called "one-man government" has become a two-man government. As we in Parliament watched this smartly dressed, distinguished looking man with Moscow's outlook on the war so freshly vivid in his mind, many of us felt that here was the new inspiration needed by the British Government after two and a half years of war. Some of us went further, and felt sure we were listening to a future Premier of Britain.

Mr. Churchill was absent. Sir Stafford was performing his major function of relieving the Prime Minister of the burden of regular participation in debates in the House of Commons and leaving him free to concentrate on the war's direction.

I came straight to the House of Commons from a luncheon where Mr. W. Averill Harriman paid a striking tribute to Mr. Churchill and told how much he meant to folk outside of Britain.

Churchill a Symbol

A symbol, a legendary figure who represents abroad all that is best and greatest in the British people, is how Mr. Harriman described Mr. Churchill.

Outsiders can perhaps be excused for feeling that Britain has seemed lately to be underestimating Mr. Churchill's value, taking risks with him, worrying him overmuch. But the British Parliament and people have been wrestling with their leader. They have got their way in the democratic manner in the form of a reconstituted Cabinet and the promise of a more dynamic war direction.

Mr. Churchill is still the hero of the British nation. But great public figures are scarce in Britain today and there has been room for more. In Mr. David Lloyd George's judgment, based on the last war, the British public must have its heroes. And a welcome new one made his bow to Britain yesterday in the person of Sir Stafford.

Sir Stafford has won new high ranking because he has come from Moscow; because he is believed to have been right in his judgment that Russia would eventually fight on the side of the United Nations; because he knows first hand the secrets of Russia's successful fight against the Nazis; because he has been a political exile like Mr. Churchill, untarred by any narrow party brush.

Mexico Hits Japanese

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 26 (AP)—Japanese residing in Mexico's Pacific Coast area have been ordered to move at least 100 miles inland immediately as a precaution against sabotage and Fifth Column activities, federal authorities have announced.

Havana Cleans House

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 26 (AP)—All enemy aliens have been removed from the Havana Port area, police announced today.

Deatherage to Take Steps to Clear Name

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 26 (AP)—George E. Deatherage, dismissed from an important engineering post at the Norfolk Naval Base at the order of Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said that he was one of "millions of American citizens who wanted to stay out" of the war, but since we have been attacked "our only job now is to win this war."

"I regret, of course, having to leave the naval base," Mr. Deatherage said in a statement. He said he would take steps to clear his "name of any stigma," and would demand to take the matter to the United States Senate.

Hats for the Army

Wide World

Girl Students Model Military Headgear

These students at Little Rock Junior College in Arkansas display the latest in spring hats for the well-dressed buck private. Reading from top to bottom and left to right: Shirley Atkinson, Army campaign hat; Alice Cooke, garrison hat; Helen Ann Worthington, Army chef's hat; Julia Blackshare, Arctic cap; Helen Wilkey, tropical hat; Clarice Smith, steel helmet; Lenore Roberts, overseas cap, and Katherine Sue Boals, fatigue hat.

Americas Plan United Action Against Axis in Hemisphere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The 21 American republics took steps today to set up what will in effect be a Western Hemisphere War Council.

A steady flow of high army officers from all the Latin-American nations to Washington is already under way and the arrival here today of three Argentine military representatives furnishes significant assurance that Argentina, while reluctant to break relations with Germany and Japan, intends to participate actively in the common defense of the Continent.

The speed with which the American republics are implementing the decisions of the recent Conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro is extremely gratifying to Washington.

Action came on three different fronts today:

1. All the republics have signified their intention to participate in organizing the "Inter-American Defense Board which will be made up of military, naval and air technicians and which will recommend measures for the defense of the Continent. The full organization will, it was announced, be completed by March 30.

To Block Subversives

2. Acting through the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, the republics have agreed upon joint measures to clear Axis subversive activities out of the Western Hemisphere. They are creating an Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense which will be made up of representatives of the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

The seven members are to represent not only the States by which they are appointed, but the combined group of States, members of the Pan American Union. To facilitate the work of the Committee it is proposed that each of the American republics appoint an official to serve as a contact between his Government and the Committee. Acting in an advisory capacity, the Committee will recommend measures to the various governments for the proper control of subversive activities throughout the Americas.

Assurances have already been received from the Argentine Government that it will take drastic measures to see that Buenos Aires does not become a refuge for Axis diplomats and agents who are now forced to leave other Latin-American countries which have already broken relations with Berlin and Tokio. It is understood that these diplomats will not be recognized if any attempt is made to transfer them to Argentina nor will they be granted, even transit facilities unless with the explicit approval of the United States, Great Britain and Brazil.

Tighten Against Axis

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense is expected to tighten up rigorously the detection and control of sabotage, espionage, propaganda and all other subversive activities of Axis infiltration.

3. Implementing another resolution of the Rio Conference, the Pan American Union Governing Board was authorized to appoint five members to constitute an Executive Committee to serve as an intermediary and co-ordinating agency between the governments and the other groups entrusted with the study of post-war problems.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee, with its seat at Rio de Janeiro, will be requested to formulate specific recommendations relative to the international organization in the juridical and political fields and in the field of international security.

An Inter-American technical economic conference to study present and post-war economic problems will soon be convoked. The report presented today recommends that, as a preliminary step to such a conference, the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which has been meeting at the Pan American Union since November, 1939, continue to study present economic problems and to undertake the study and formulation of recommendations on post-war economic problems.

King Asks Canadian Plebiscite To Free Hands of Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Canada's forthcoming plebiscite on the issue of overseas conscription does not mean the immediate drafting of new armies for that purpose. This was confirmed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a statement yesterday which pointed out that the plebiscite is not on the issue of conscription, but is intended to free the hands of the Government to take whatever action may become necessary in the present emergency.

Pleading for a permanent action in the plebiscite, at which the Government asks release from its previous pledges to use Canada's conscripts only on Dominion soil, Mr. King explained that what the Dominion Government wants is freedom "to act in the manner that will best serve in the interests of Canada."

The present overseas army is recruited from volunteers from within the Canadian armed forces.

The war services are getting all the men they can handle now through the voluntary system, "but none can say how long the war will last," the Prime Minister stated. He regretted that the Government and Canada were placed in a false position because of this single limitation of power. In spite of the men already sent overseas during the two years and more of war, he said it was being represented to the people of the United States, of Great Britain, and of other countries that "this Government was not seeking an all out war effort."

Country in False Position

"Conscription may never become necessary," said Mr. King, "but we are being represented as a Government which is unwilling to go as far as governments in other countries are willing to go." The commitment limiting conscription to the defense of Canada not only has put the country in this false position before its allies, he continued, but it also put Parliament in a position "where it could not even discuss the merits of conscription for overseas service and an all-out war effort."

While he stressed the importance of the Government obtaining release from its previous pledges against overseas conscription, the Prime Minister declined to say what the Government would do in the event of any particular result in the plebiscite voting.

To do so, he said, would be to turn the plebiscite into a referendum and place upon the people the responsibility of making a political and military decision which should be made by the Government in the light of the advice of its military advisers.

The decision would have to be made in the light of all conditions prevailing in Canada and in the theaters of war, he said.

Complete Power Needed

"There is nothing half-hearted about our purpose in this," said Mr. King. "I do not believe it will be possible for an Administration to carry on in a time like this with the sense it ought to have of complete power without being given complete power and not being put in a false position just because of some obligation that might have been necessary at the time but which is quite different in its relation to the state of affairs that exists at the present moment."

The Prime Minister told the House that there was no legal obstacle to the Government doing whatever was necessary in its judgment for prosecution of the war.

But he said there were "moral" obligations which restricted the Government's actions and it was his view that such moral objections could not be ignored.

"I think they are as binding as any other obligation of any kind is possible to be," Mr. King declared.

To take the stand that once a government was returned its pledges counted for nothing would be to say that Parliament itself was "subversive of parliamentary institutions," he said.

He stated that nothing since confederation had done as much to set the people of Canada against one another and caused discord as the conscription issue in World War I and the way it was dealt with by the Government of the day.

Having in mind the possibility of another war and the importance of maintaining unity and avoiding a similar situation, the Government and all other parties declared that Canada's future participation in overseas wars would be limited to voluntary enlistment.

All Leaders Agree

The Prime Minister said the leaders of all parties were agreed the Government's hand should be freed. He hoped all members would join in an educational campaign to impress upon the people the seriousness of the war position and its significance in terms of freedom or slavery to every one of them. If members would present the case in that light to their constituents, he said he had no doubt the people would come out and vote on the plebiscite.

Stating that the Government had held to the democratic method since the start of the war, Mr. King went on to say that it proposed to continue to do so and respect the Constitution of the country. Had Germany and Italy kept their parliamentary institutions there would have been no war, he added.

"I view with a good deal of concern this business of assemblies perpetuating their own existence for indefinite periods without allowing the people to have any voice in the matter, regardless of what the conditions may be," said Mr. King.

"I think the people are able to look after themselves in these matters if they are given an opportunity to do so, and I think they will do so well."

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Women's Army to Man Farms Gets Go Sign From Wickard

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, has given the "go" signal to a women's land army, to be recruited by the United States Employment Service for work on farms next summer.

"It won't be exactly a lark and we aren't planning any fancy uniforms," the Secretary told a press conference.

Plans for a women's land army, to take the place of farm hands drawn into the military services or defense factories, first was announced by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Details have been taking shape in the Department of Agriculture and have been sent along to the Employment Service for the direction of local employment offices in farm areas. "Farmettes" will be recruited locally.

Mr. Wickard said women would not be expected to work for nothing, but should get salaries comparable to those paid men farm hands. One of the reasons farmers have not been able to get help from the Work Projects Administration is that they have been unwilling to pay a "subsistence wage," he said.

Farmers Should Pay More

"Farmers are getting good prices and they should pay higher wages," the Secretary declared. "They should recognize the necessity of paying for what they get."

Mr. Wickard said women probably would be hired in large numbers first in the vegetable and fruit fields where work is seasonal, largely unskilled, and comparatively easy.

On the basis of experience in the use of women in these fields during the coming summer, the Department will expand its plans for a women's land army as the war progresses, the Secretary indicated.

He said he expected the farms of the nation to face a "serious labor shortage" in 1942 and an even worse one in 1943 when it might endanger the "food for freedom" program, one of the most powerful weapons the United States expects to exert in the war and the peace to follow.

Mr. Wickard said visitors already had reported to him that dairy farmers in New England, California, and Iowa were selling dairy herds because of the lack of farm help, but he explained that these sales would have no serious effect as long as other farmers were able to buy the cows.

Living accommodations for the land army, the Secretary indicated, will be partly in large camps and partly on individual farms. Girls will be assigned to individual farm houses in couples, not singly, he said.

Mr. Wickard, who runs a farm of his own in Indiana, expressed confidence in the school of "hard knocks" as the best instruction for women and youths seeking farm jobs. "It will be hard to train these people in classrooms," he said. "The farmers themselves can do the best job of instruction."

On Vacation Before Russian Job

Associated Press

New U. S. Ambassador and Family

Admiral William H. Standley, new Ambassador to Russia, is shown as he arrived recently in San Diego, Calif., for a brief respite before leaving for his new post. Left to right: Mrs. Charles B. Wincote, the Admiral's daughter; Mrs. Standley, May Lou Wincote, Admiral Standley's granddaughter, and Admiral Standley.

U. S. Diplomats In So. America Undergo Shift

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Tightening up the diplomatic front in Latin America, President Roosevelt today shifted or elevated this country's envoys in seven countries below the Rio Grande.

The nations affected are Ecuador and Paraguay, where the ministers were raised to the rank of Ambassador; Bolivia, also given the embassy ranking, and Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

These were the nominations sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt for confirmation:

Pierre de L. Boal, now Minister to Nicaragua, to be Ambassador to Bolivia. The former Ambassador to Bolivia, Douglas Jenkins, had resigned.

Arthur Bliss Lane, now minister to Costa Rica, to be Ambassador to Colombia, succeeding Spruille Braden, who was appointed Ambassador to Havana, replacing George S. Messersmith, who went to the American Embassy in Mexico City.

Robert M. Scotten, now Minister to the Dominican Republic, to be Minister to Costa Rica.

Avra M. Warren, now chief of the State Department's visa division in Washington, to be Minister to the Dominican Republic.

James B. Stewart, now Consul General in Zurich, Switzerland, to be Minister to Nicaragua.

Two Ministers raised to the rank of Ambassador were Boaz Long, accredited to Ecuador, and Wesley Frost, serving in Paraguay.

California Net Draws Tighter To Include U. S. Born Japanese

By the Associated Press

Plans to designate additional prohibited areas from which not only enemy aliens but "any American-born Japanese we think necessary" will be ousted in California were disclosed by Tom C. Clark, Alien Control Co-ordinator.

He said in Los Angeles last night that Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Western Defense Commander, was preparing detailed descriptions of the additional military areas and said they should be ready for designation Saturday.

"We do not plan any mass evacuation. The deadline will be set with a view to allow them time to move voluntarily. When the deadline is reached we will take out all aliens and any American-born Japanese we think necessary."

The announcement followed closely the evacuation of some 8,000 enemy aliens from 46 prohibited areas. FBI agents were checking to make sure the evacuation order had been followed. Other thousands of enemy aliens in still other sections were living under strict curfew regulation their movements at night.

The Navy moved ahead from March 15 to tomorrow the deadline for the evacuation of approximately 1,600 Japanese from Terminal Island, Navy Base at Los Angeles.

A proposal for drafting Japanese into an agricultural division, at pay equivalent to that of soldiers and sailors, was submitted by the Pacific League Alien Problem Conference, made up of representatives of state, county and city governments and other organizations.

At Miami the F.B.I. continued its raids on enemy aliens in the Florida resort area, arrested 29 persons in the Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale districts and seized quantities of guns, cameras and two written codes.

R. G. Danner, F. B. I. agent in charge, reported that 55 residences in Palm Beach and Broward Counties were raided.

The raids brought to at least 60 the number of persons arrested in three nights in the wealthy tourist section of the Southeast Florida coast, from Palm Beach to Miami.

In New Orleans, Federal Agent J. E. Clegg announced the arrest of 11 enemy aliens in raids last night, bringing to 54 the number taken into custody in Louisiana. Mr. Clegg said the arrests were in the vicinity of industrial plants.

A Japanese map of San Antonio, Texas, with vital military establishments outlined in red pencil was among the contraband seized from enemy aliens in raids in that city, the F. B. I. reported.

The map was taken from a Japanese, one of 13 persons arrested, who also had in his possession gas guns, gas masks, blackjacks, picks and axes.

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BETTER RADIO SERVICE

Tasty Defense Stamps for Dessert Urged in Many New York Restaurants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—"Lick a defense stamp instead of the ice cream," is fast becoming a slogan in metropolitan restaurants, here.

Putting patriotism into the pastries, several eateries are featuring defense stamps as choices among the dessert orders, one swank place listing: ice cream, 35 cents; apple pie and cheese, 30 cents; defense stamps, 25 cents. A Newark restaurant advertising luncheon went all-out defense and served the stamps instead of the dessert.

While defense stamps stick-um is definitely not as filling as a chocolate-fudge ice-cream puff, patrons are finding that one sacrifice here can accomplish a multiplicity of civilian defense objectives. A stamp instead of a dessert aids that slimness that makes for trimness—particularly in feminine slacks or uniforms.

Financially, a licked stamp at home helps lick the Axis abroad. Financially, it helps the sugar shortage—less desserts mean less sugar consumed.

Actual sampling of the 25-cent defense stamp by this reporter revealed a definitely sweetish flavor, correct for dessert but hardly comparable to that of a genuine prewar postage stamp, yet considerably more palatable than some Christmas seals.

The 50-cent stamp had no additional flavor, leading to the conclusion that, if the "sacrifice-desserts-for-victory" drive increases, a dash of vanilla or peppermint on the 50-cent, $1 and $5 varieties might add to their popularity.

Of course, it is possible to order a chocolate-fudge ice-cream puff and a defense stamp. Gratitude that America is still that kind of a place should lead to the purchase of still more defense stamps.

All Scrap Rubber In Canada Taken Over by Agency

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 26 (CP)—All scrap rubber in Canada will be taken over by a Government agency to be known as the Scrap Rubber Division, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced Feb. 24.

With an objective of 25,000 tons to be collected in 1942, a new scrap rubber salvage campaign will be undertaken shortly said Mr. Howe. From this amount of scrap approximately 18,000 tons of "reclaim" rubber will be made available for war purposes and for essential civilian manufacture.

Alan H. Williamson, controller of supplies, said the new scrap rubber division will set basic prices to be paid for all used rubber articles. All freight charges to the reclaim plants will be paid by the Government.

Mr. Williamson drew attention to a recent order which makes it an offense to burn, cut, or destroy rubber articles. The penalties for any infraction will be up to five years' imprisonment, or a fine up to $5,000, or both.

Standley as Envoy to Russia In Rising List of Strong Type

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Nomination of Admiral William Harrison Standley as Ambassador to Russia was the third recent appointment of a new type of diplomat.

That type—high ranking fighting men—has, perhaps, a little different outlook on the career statesman's job.

"Diplomacy," says Admiral Standley, "military strength and naval power are co-partner instrumentalities to be used both in peace and war to initiate and mutually support measures . . . (for) the best interests of the country. . . ."

Obviously Navy broad-stripers and Army star officers can not be spared from active duty for diplomatic posts in time of crisis or war.

Yet the need for statesmen who understand this "co-partnership" of diplomacy and fire power is shown in the alacrity with which President Roosevelt has named three ranking officers to strategic posts in 14 months.

To the ticklish Vichy station in 1940 went Retired Admiral William D. Leahy, after Gen. John J. Pershing had to refuse the job.

At the first of this year Reserve Officer and Hooverite Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley was given the star of a Brigadier General and sent to increasingly important New Zealand.

Admiral Standley, who got his first understanding of fire power in the Spanish-American War just one year after he left Annapolis, will succeed career diplomat Laurence A. Steinhardt in Moscow.

Already Admiral Standley is known to be well liked by Russian dignitaries with whom he dealt when in Moscow with the Averell Harriman mission last autumn.

The Russians described Admiral Standley as a "practical" man. They liked him for the way he would say, "Yes, this is possible by such and such a date," or "No, it is impossible until such and such a date."

With Admiral Standley there were no "maybes" or "I think so's."

He has two invaluable qualifications for this job, say Navy men:

"He has the educated judgment that would allow him to make decisions without the delay of referring to the President."

If and when the United States achieved rights to Russian bases, Admiral Standley, who knows his Pacific, would be well able to choose between the advantages of different sites.

"He has also the 'grand strategy' viewpoint."

Admiral Standley has held about all the ranking Navy commands one man could ask for: commander of destroyers, Commander of Battle Force, United States Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations.

From them he has gained his "grand strategy" outlook as opposed to the view of men who command a single naval unit. "And," say officers, "grand strategy is as necessary in diplomacy as in battle."

In the Admiral's square-jawed appearance is something of the determination that took his father across the far western plains to California as a pioneer.

Pressing for convoys after the sinking of an American ship by a German sub last summer, the Admiral made one of his rare public statements:

"Today we have a situation in which a few hundred Germans in pirate submarines and bombers are trying to write our future history the way Hitler wants it to read. . . . There can only be one answer worthy of our historic past. Passive resistance is not the American way."

Men Conscripted To Speed Up Work On Bermuda Docks

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 26 (CP)—A Government order Feb. 23 conscripted almost 600 men for work on the docks here to expedite unloading of supplies for defense bases from Canadian and United States ships.

All the men affected have been either full-time or part-time dockworkers. They are to be paid a minimum of £4 a week—first minimum wage ever set in this British colony.

Complaints of delay in handling shipping here have been heard for several months. It has taken as long as 14 days to unload a single freighter, and warnings have been issued that ships would not keep calling here unless the delays were cut down.

Authorities have stated the trouble was that longshoremen, making high wages, would work a few days and then knock off for a time.

Communists Plot to Overthrow U. S. After the War, Legion Official Warns

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 26 (AP)—Homer L. Chaillaux, National Americanism Director of the American Legion, says Communists are trying to work into key posts in civilian defense now with the idea of overthrowing the United States Government after the war.

Mr. Chaillaux, in a statement issued Feb. 25 by Legion National Headquarters, warned citizens to be on the watch against what he called "this new attempt of Communists to infiltrate into key defense and Government posts during the present war period."

He said he had obtained handbills passed around by the Communist Party in several states calling on members to volunteer for civilian defense work. This activity, declared Mr. Chaillaux, is particularly strong in New York, California, Oregon and Washington.

He demanded that local civilian defense directors "make certain that no place of responsibility is assigned to any Communist who reports for civilian defense duty," since, he said, "Communists that report for such duties all have ulterior motives."

"If we do not resist their encroachments now," said Mr. Chaillaux, "we will wake up some day, after we have exhausted ourselves in beating the Axis Powers, to find a strong and virulent Communist organization within our midst all ready to overthrow our Government by force or violence.

"This," he added, "is the only aim the Communist Party of the United States ever has had, and ever will have."

Mr. Chaillaux said American Communists were "presently interested in our civilian defense program because it is a means of saving Russia, not because it is a means for saving this country."

Changers for Disks Versatile? They Are

Review of Recordings

Frequently our record-liking friends, some of whom have been collecting for years and own both old and new style albums, have asked us whether apparatus is available which would make either type usable. Many of these collectors had begun with the older normal sequence albums and switched over to the automatic sequence albums when they became available. Some of their older though modern albums had become neglected sheerly because of the inherent human inertia that must be overcome to play them.

The answer is, of course, they can get such apparatus. The record apparatus makers, catering to the inherent laziness of many of us, have created record-changing devices of amazing versatility. They will play either the normal or automatic sequence albums, and even repeat sides if wanted.

Those "phonophiles" interested in the subject will find an excellent survey of various types of record-changing devices published in February Electronics Magazine.

Three makes of versatile record changers are noteworthy. Perhaps the best known one at the moment because of the unusualness of its construction and manner of playing is the new RCA upside-down player. This changer uses a double pickup with normal and reversed heads. The turntable is only as big as the record label, plays first the top side, and then, by automatically reversing the record motion, the bottom side is played by an upside-down pickup arm.

The Garrard, an English changer and perhaps the most popular foreign record changing machine in the United States, first plays one side of a record, lifts it off the turntable, turns it over, and brings it back to the turntable to play the other side. The Capehart, perhaps best known as the make which is installed in many "juke boxes" (coin-operated phonographs), also has a home model which turns the record over after it is played, but in a slightly different manner than the others. The records to be played are stacked in a magazine which holds them in a nearly vertical position. The action of this magazine is very similar to the household bread toaster. The records, after being played, are brought up to a position beyond the vertical and are then allowed to slide over on their reverse sides similar to the manually-operated turn-over type household toaster.

Either of these three types can, with a simple adjustment, be made to play the newer automatic-pressed albums.

In addition to these versatile types there are various simpler changes manufactured by the same firms, or licensed for use by them to other manufacturers. Some of these stack the records above the turntable and are let down one by one to be played, or they are the stack-on-the-turntable type which automatically throws the top record off to one side after it is played.

As the reader may suspect at this juncture, the versatile types are not inexpensive; in fact, for the price of some of them you can, or could, buy a small automobile. To those who may be amazed at such prices we can only bring to mind a few record-loving friends who think that the cost of such record-changing devices is entirely justified in their cases. "Our phonograph is infinitely worth more to us than a car," was the manner in which one friend put it, "so why should I not lay out as much for it as some people do for automobiles."

The practically complete cessation of the radio manufacturing industry, moreover, which has also affected the record apparatus industry, with which it is closely associated, has quite naturally decreased the possibilities of obtaining some of the more versatile changers. This factor should be taken into consideration by those contemplating the purchase of any of these devices.

Popular

Recalling the late "gay twenties" of now fairly hazy memory is an album of songs made by and popularized by Helen Morgan whose passing occurred recently. Miss Morgan it will be recalled was the entertainer who sat atop the piano twisting a fragile handkerchief and sang the sadly sweet songs of a frenzied era. Among these are "Bill" (of which the recently popular "Jim" contains echoes), "Give Me a Heart to Sing To," "Don't Ever Leave Me" and "Give Me Something to Remember You By," some of them reminders of "Sweet Adeline" and "Show Boat," shows in which Miss Morgan made her successes.

Leonard Joy conducts the orchestra in most of the Morgan recordings and on the cover has recalled his work with this generous and co-operative artist as head of the popular artists' division of RCA-Victor.

Columbia has also issued recordings of Winston Churchill's address to the Congress of the United States, automatically pressed, in an album.

Tin Can Tourists In Quiet Election

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—With unprecedented unity, tin can tourists of the world named their officers yesterday without opposition for the coming year, and scheduled a year of activity in the face of uncertainty of trailer travel.

The world's largest organization of trailerites, in convention, selected J. E. Suprenant, a Manteno, Ill., farmer, to be royal chief, succeeding R. C. Foster of Canton, Ohio, real estate broker, who was moved to the board of directors.

Free Heeren, retired Toledo, Ohio, policeman, was named vice chief, stepping into the place vacated by Suprenant's promotion.

M. E. Ketchum, Miami, who described himself as "the only Florida Cracker in the camp," was chosen royal secretary. Other new officers are W. C. Mayne of Edgerton, Wis., treasurer, and Elliott H. Oyge of Cleveland, assistant secretary.

The organization will receive invitations for future meetings. One will be submitted by Traverse City, Mich., for the summer gathering. The organization is under contract with the City of Tampa to hold winter gatherings here for the next four years.

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Germany Menaces Shipping Lanes; Scharnhorst, Gneisenau Damaged

Continued from Page 1

may now be near the beginning of a new period of raider activity, both German and Japanese." He said that Britain and the United States were already suffering "a considerably higher rate" of shipping losses after a year in which new methods and new devices had reduced sinkings month after month.

U-boat raids off the United States east coast, he said, had "seriously affected the trend of the losses."

Severe Damage

The two battleships which escaped from Brest, France, with the Prinz Eugen and ran a gantlet of surface and aerial attack in Dover Strait and the entrance to the North Sea on Feb. 13, were severely damaged, it was said.

One now lies in drydock at Kiel and the other in the dockyard at Wilhelmshaven. Their present whereabouts have been recorded by aerial reconnaissance, an official spokesman said.

The Prinz Eugen—or at least a cruiser of its class—was successfully attacked by the Trident off the Norwegian coast on Feb. 23, an Admiralty communiqué said. A torpedo hit was scored.

"Aerial reconnaissance subsequently showed a ship of the Eugen class in Trondheim (Norwegian port) in tow of tugs and damaged aft," Mr. Alexander said. "It seems probable that the ship was the Prinz Eugen, in which case all the ships which escaped from Brest have been damaged."

The Admiralty's communiqué on the Trident's attack on the cruiser, added that "it is possible that one of the destroyers escorting the enemy cruiser was also hit by torpedo."

Nazi Convoy Damaged

The Admiralty also announced today that a British submarine had made a successful attack on an enemy convoy of three supply ships in the Mediterranean, obtaining three torpedo hits.

Whether the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were damaged in the aerial and surface attack during their dash through the channel or were later caught by British warships or submarines closer to their North Sea bases was not at once made clear.

Despite the blows to the two battleships and the cruiser, Mr. Alexander warned today that the United States and Great Britain "may be near the beginning of a new period of (surface) raider activity, both German and Japanese," after nearly a year of no mercantile losses from such craft.

Losses out of convoys, the particular safeguard against submarine attacks, are just under one-half of one per cent of the cargo ships involved, he said. The trend of losses, however, has been seriously affected by the concentration of German U-boats off the American coast, he added.

Hopeful Outlook

But even if the increased rate of shipping losses which began Dec. 7 should continue, Mr. Alexander concluded that it "should be more than offset" by the "vast program" of the United States shipbuilding plus the British effort along that line.

He expressed belief also that the British and United States Navies eventually would surpass the strength which they could muster when the Japanese attack began Dec. 7.

In 1941, he said, the Axis lost nearly twice as much shipping in maintaining its North African front as the British did in maintaining their Middle East armies.

At the same time, rounding up past reports of damage to heavy British ships, he said that the 33,950-ton Nelson, the 29,150-ton Resolution and the 31,100-ton Malaya, along with the 23,000-ton aircraft carriers Illustrious and Formidable, had been damaged but are "standing up to it."

This damage goes back several months—the Illustrious, for example, was disclosed officially last August to be under repair in the United States for a pounding it underwent in the Mediterranean.

The Admiralty was said to have arranged full investigation of all losses of heavy ships since the war began "to make certain that there be no question of missing any lesson large or small which ought to have been learned and acted upon."

Score in Mediterranean

Bespeaking British naval power in the Mediterranean, he recalled that in the Battle of Crete, the British Navy caused fatalities by drowning of 5,000 German soldiers and at the same time rescued 16,500 British Imperial troops.

Since September, 1939, when the European war started, British submarines have sunk or damaged 326 ships, including 64 warships, he went on. The Fleet air arm carried out 120 attacks on warships and convoys at sea, 200 attacks on ships in harbors, 260 raids on shore objectives and engaged in 600 air attacks.

Since the start of the war Britain's naval planes have also shot down or severely damaged 260 aircraft over the sea and have sunk or seriously damaged 45 enemy warships and 335,000 tons of shipping.

While in 1941 Britain's volume of imports exceeded advance estimates, Mr. Alexander continued, the Axis, with only a small coastal trade and Mediterranean convoys to protect, lost at least 2,500,000 tons of shipping captured, sunk or seriously damaged.

The British have increased their naval personnel threefold or fourfold over peacetime strength, an expansion faster than in any previous war.

Battle of Seven Seas

Remarking that the Battle of the Atlantic has become a battle of the seven seas, he said that at no time has Britain had less than 2,000 ships at risk on all oceans.

He reported that the United States was taking measures "to make the task of the U-boat more difficult" while Britain had begun providing shipboard fighter aircraft protection for convoys, and last year had mounted 12,988 anti-aircraft guns on merchant ships.

Spain Denies U-Boats Based in Canaries

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Feb. 26

The Foreign Ministry has denied reports that German submarines operating in the Caribbean are using bases in the Spanish Canary Islands.

In taking official cognizance of the reports, it said they were "absurd in addition to being false."

"Spain has complete sovereignty over all her territories," the Foreign Ministry statement said.

"No bases or installations are at the service of any belligerent power."

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—Word that the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the cruiser Prinz Eugen have been heavily damaged, together with recent evidence from Bali of the continued activity of the United States Pacific Fleet, throws some hopeful light on an otherwise none to rosy Allied naval situation.

The situation is not improved by restoration of the Vichy-controlled French Navy which is a significant factor in the delicately balanced scale of sea power. Then there is the prospective renewal of intensive raiding by Nazi surface ships now that the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are back at German bases.

Japan's entry into the conflict has given the Axis in the Far East what Prime Minister Winston Churchill described as "a waning command of the sea."

The wider consequences of the sudden impact of the Japanese Navy on the whole maritime situation are summed up in his statement: "Our shipping losses since the war began have been very heavy and in the last two months there has been a most serious increase.

"Our anti-U-boat flotillas and naval light forces of all kinds have been strained to the utmost in bringing our food, materials for munitions, and escorting convoys which carried our troops so continually and in such great numbers to various theaters of the war."

The Axis is regarded here as intent on throwing a sudden and simultaneous strain on the Allies' tautly stretched sea lines with a view to snapping them and automatically breaking the United Nations' war effort into several isolated parts.

Sea Sortie Reported

The latest move reported from Stockholm in this connection is the departure into the North Sea of Germany's 30,000-ton battleship Von Tirpitz, sistership to the Bismarck, the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, and the 10,000-ton cruiser Admiral Hipper.

Now apparently at least one of these vessels has been damaged by British naval action, although no mention was made of the other two.

These were stationed at the big naval base the Nazis have established at Trondheim, Norway, to which they are believed to have directed the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen.

The aim of the Tirpitz, Scheer and Hipper apparently is to raid the British-American northern supply route to Russia and to draw off British naval units from waters where the Germans have augmented their potential striking power by bringing up the battleships and escorts from Brest.

Fortunately Britain has two big new battleships about to enter the service as pressure on Allied resources is increasing, as the threat of invasion of this country is being renewed, and as the Germans are claiming to have sunk 80 United States ships, totaling 532,000 tons, in American waters.

From the Axis viewpoint an important consideration in regard to the intensified sea offensive against the Allies is that it should fructify before the Allied production programs do.

This supports the belief that Hitler is putting the screw on Vichy to secure a greater measure of naval co-operation. Already there is plenty, it is believed here on good information. But to British ears there is a sinister ring about the news that the 13-inch gun battleship Dunkerque of 26,500 tons, has arrived at Toulon under its own steam from Mers-el-Kebir at Oran, where she was severely damaged by British action in 1940 after the collapse of France.

Formidable Vichy Navy

There is understood to be quite a formidable Vichy navy now in the process of assembly at Toulon. The battleships Strasbourg and Provence are said to be there as well as the Dunkerque; the 4 eight-inch gun cruisers Algérie, Colbert, Foch, and Dupleix; the six-inch gun cruisers La Galissonnière, Jean de Vienne, Marseillaise; the seaplane carrier Commandant Teste; some 25 destroyers, and about a similar number of submarines.

Named as commander of this powerful force is Admiral de Laborde, accounted here one of the most capable of French sea officers. Elsewhere, Vichy is believed to have available 1 battleship, 1 aircraft carrier, 6 other light cruisers, and some 20 each of destroyers and submarines.

This estimate does not include 1 battleship, 3 heavy cruisers and 1 light cruiser immobilized at Alexandria, Egypt.

Making accurate assessments of the relative naval strength currently at the disposal of the Allies and the Axis is impossible, since both sides preserve secrecy about commissioning new ships and retiring old for repair.

Comparative Strength

But here is what it is estimated to be in a newspaper article by Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon:

Capital ships—Allies, 28; Axis, 19.

Pocket battleships—Allies, 1 (a Dutch coast defense ship); Axis, 3.

Aircraft carriers proper—Allies, 12; Axis, 11.

Seaplane tenders—Allies, 25; Axis, 12.

Heavy cruisers—Allies, 32; Axis, 19.

Light cruisers—Allies, 72; Axis, 42.

Destroyers—Allies, 450; Axis, 300.

Submarines—Allies, 200; Axis, 400 to 500.

Until the sinking of the enemy's ships and the building of their own has given the Allies a reasonable ratio or superiority in all classes, one of the chief concerns must be to avoid a disastrous division of sea strength even at the cost of land sacrifices—especially a hurried division which might be induced by an Axis feint.

Dispositions of sea forces are changing all the time as rival forces concentrate a superiority of numbers and hitting power where needed.

Although it was stated officially in London that the United States's vast program of shipbuilding was expected to more than offset losses, the fact remains that it is a far quicker process to sink ships than to build them. For this reason, there is hearty indorsement of the hope expressed by President Roosevelt that "soon we and not our enemies will have the offensive."

Latest events in the Pacific emphasize the Allies' urgent realization of the fact that Mr. Roosevelt emphasized: "Until the flow of our supplies gives us a clear superiority, we must keep striking them wherever we can meet them if, for a while, we have to yield ground."

One Reason Why Navy Gets Recruits

© Harris & Ewing

'Miss Navy' Greeted by Her Superior Officers

Miss Geraldine Marcoux of Detroit, known throughout the Ninth Naval District as "Miss Navy" because of her success in getting new recruits, was a recent visitor to the Navy Department in Washington. Miss Marcoux volunteered for this service without pay about three months ago and since then has spoken before many rallies along with regular recruiting officers in the Ninth Naval District. She is shown here with Capt. F. E. M. Whiting, left, chief of the Recruiting Division of the Navy Department, and Capt. E. M. Senn, chief of the recruiting branch of the Ninth Naval District, with headquarters at Chicago.

Stimson Says All Aid Possible Sent to Java

Continued from Page 1

row peninsula nearly two months ago.

Meanwhile, small bodies of American and Philippine troops were reported to be harassing the Japanese in guerrilla fighting in central and northern Luzon, scoring "considerable success."

More than 500 miles to the south, on the island of Mindanao, desultory patrol action occurred. The invaders there have been reinforced by a detachment of Japanese Marines.

A War Department spokesman advised reporters to "make your own interpretation" of the reversal inflicted on the Japanese in Bataan.

Four times in recent weeks the War Department had advised that the Japanese were bringing up reinforcements and reforming their forces for a renewal of the series of full-scale offensives which dwindled to inconclusive fighting a month ago.

Instead, there came the lull of the past several days and the recent counterattack.

The communiqué said:

"In a surprise thrust General MacArthur's troops in Bataan attacked sharply all along the line, capturing a number of the enemy's advance positions. The attack was particularly successful on the right, where forward elements of the Japanese troops were forced to withdraw several kilometers. Fighting is still in progress with continued local success. However, the main positions of the enemy have not been penetrated.

"Information reaching General MacArthur from central and northern Luzon indicates that small bodies of American and Philippine troops are continuing to harass the Japanese in guerilla fighting with continued success.

"Desultory patrol action is reported from Mindanao where the invading troops have been reinforced by a detachment of Japanese Marines.

Washington:

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today that the United Nations were making a "magnificent" defense of the Netherlands Indies and had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy which he said the Japanese had not disclosed.

"We realize fully the importance of the situation in Java and we are giving every bit of aid possible," the Secretary told a press conference.

In a tribute to British Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Mr. Stimson reported that the Southwest Pacific Commander in Chief sustained a broken rib in an aircraft accident on a visit to Singapore the day before that City fell.

General Wavell, he said, proposed to visit the Bataan Peninsula fighting front in the Philippines also, but Gen. Douglas MacArthur advised in a message not to take the risk.

"The Commander of the United Nations forces has shown himself worthy of the character of the men he commands," Mr. Stimson said. He added that the desperate defense of the Indies reflected "great credit on all elements."

Mr. Stimson stressed the difficulties of reinforcements, notably the vast trahs-Pacific distances and the necessity to ship fighter planes to the scene of action.

Air power, he noted, involves establishment of antiaircraft defenses for bases, air-raid warning services, and runways and other facilities to keep war planes in the air. The Japanese, Mr. Stimson said, gained a great advantage by completing these preliminaries in Indo-China before the war started.

Dutch East Indies:

United States submarines, carrying on an intensive Allied naval offensive touched off by the Japanese invasion of Bali, were credited officially today with torpedoing two enemy troop ships, a naval auxiliary and a freighter, and probably scoring a hit on a Japanese cruiser or destroyer within the past two days.

The submarine which attacked the warship was forced to submerge before it could observe the effect of its torpedo.

The location of the action was not specified by the Dutch East Indies High Command, which reported Feb. 25 that Allied bombing planes had sunk three transports in the waters off Macassar in southwestern Celebes.

At the same time, Dutch defense forces in the outlying portions of the Indies Archipelago still were fighting vital delaying actions designed to hold off as long as possible the expected all-out offensive against this thickly-populated United Nations stronghold of Java.

The Dutch communiqué said that even on Amboina, the Indies' secondary naval base which the Japanese claimed to have occupied completely three days ago, "it is quite well possible that our troops still continue to fight."

In southern Celebes, the battle against the invaders continued, the communiqué reported. In western Borneo, the Dutch commander was forced to withdraw from Simpang in the face of superior Japanese forces driving down the coast from Pontianak, but he reported that he would continue to fight, despite a Japanese demand to surrender or be wiped out.

Simpang is about 100 miles below Pontianak and 425 air-line miles northeast of Batavia.

Only in South Sumatra were the Japanese making rapid headway in pushing their advance bases closer to Java's western end. The fact that Dutch naval forces were reported to have bombed enemy storage yards near Telok Betoeng, on Sumatra's southern tip, was the first official acknowledgement that in this area the enemy had reached the shore of Sunda Strait, which separates Sumatra from Java by only 15 miles at its narrowest point.

The communiqué also admitted enemy occupation of part of Benkoelen, the residency of Sumatra's southwest coast, and of the tin-producing island of Bangka, off the southeast Sumatra coast only 200 miles from Batavia.

Meanwhile Japanese planes again reconnoitered the important North Australian port of Darwin, flying high but dropping no bombs, a communiqué said.

In the face of a "violent electrical storm," the Royal Australian Air Force communiqué added, Australian planes raided Rabaul, New Britain, airdromes and spread several fires among buildings on the island fields.

Two enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and an enemy interceptor plane was chased off, it said. Despite antiaircraft fire also, from ground batteries and ships in the harbor, the communiqué said all the raiders returned safely.

The New Guinea correspondent of the Sydney Sun reported that the attack on Rabaul was carried out with spectacular success; that the Australian bombers scored direct hits which fired grounded planes and buildings, and that all indications pointed to heavy damage.

Burma:

Allied fighter planes shot down 21 Japanese raiders today in battle for control of the air over Rangoon, in which all that might be of value to the Japanese has been destroyed by fire. British defense forces still held doggedly along the west bank of the Sittang River.

British communiqués on the progress of the fight for what remains of Burma said Japanese troops were believed to be moving north along the east bank of the river, some 70 miles from Rangoon, and that there was no contact with the invaders at the southern anchor of the front.

It was announced, too, that the hard-hitting American volunteer group attached to the Chinese Airforce had carried the fight again to Japanese bases in Thailand.

The commander of the American unit was said to have announced that two enemy bombers were shot down and two fighters destroyed on the ground in an attack Feb. 25 on one of the Thailand airfields.

This was in addition to the toll Allied fighters took in the skies over Rangoon.

There were reports from Chungking, meanwhile, that still more veterans of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese Army had moved into Burma battle positions. Some reports said the Chinese already were in action against the invaders.

This, if confirmed, might be the counterblow at the Japanese right flank which seemed one of the main hopes of the outnumbered British defenders of the Sittang Line, last natural barrier to Rangoon.

In Chungking, a Chinese Army spokesman said the Japanese were sending a continual flow of reinforcements into northern Thailand where bases are being built for a concentrated land and air offensive against Chinese forces in the Shan States of northeast Burma.

He predicted that the Japanese would use parachutists in an attempt to get footholds on the Burma side of impassible mountains along the frontier.

Raid: Real or Jitters?

Continued from Page 1

may be considered by all a good investment, even at the price of some punctured roofs and automobiles and the vehicle traffic disruption which made virtually a whole city late to work.

This reporter spent half of the morning questioning individuals and groups, wherever he found them, as to whether they actually saw airplanes overhead. Most of those questioned said they actually had not seen planes, but had seen and heard some part of the vast sky pageant, with its fireworks and its rumbling.

Many Are Positive

Enough were found, however, who were positive they had seen airplanes, so there can hardly be doubt about that part of it. The soldiers on the ack-ack guns and a goodly part of their volunteer audience saw airplanes—or reasonable facsimiles. The descriptions given of how the planes looked far aloft in the searchlight beams, "Like a silver dot" or "Like a moving star," were accurate. Others said they saw "a big object, too big to be an airplane."

In spite of the affirmative emphasis in many quarters, one Los Angeles newspaper, even before the Knox statement, editorialized that "analysis . . . fails to give convincing proof that any enemy planes were over Los Angeles."

Another daily, while upholding the Army's good faith, said, however, that "more specific public information should be forthcoming from Government sources on the subject. . . ."

The Army's communiqués have been laconic indeed. The first one of three short paragraphs, stating that no bombs were dropped or planes shot down, was amplified late in the day, after criticism began to develop, with another which said only that "the aircraft which caused the blackout in the Los Angeles area for several hours this a. m. have not been identified."

The situation, as it stands at this writing, is far from satisfactory. The Army, seeking to perform its duty, has bumped into a somewhat mysterious and unpleasant situation, and finds its efforts if not its motives under criticism by the nominal head of the other great branch of the Nation's armed forces.

The public, wanting to have faith in all branches of the fighting forces, and even willing to forgive serious mistakes if they are not concealed, gets little comfort from the brief communiqués the Army has issued. It is compelled to await developments.

This reporter asked a number of the persons he questioned, persons who were close enough to the sky pageant to see what they called airplanes, whether they felt at any time like running away from the apparent air raid.

All said "no" emphatically. Frightened? Yes, in most cases, but no thought of running away.

Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Monica, and a dozen other communities along the ocean shore and surrounding some of the great aircraft plants and oil refineries, have had their baptism of fire, of shrapnel from the skies. Their people stood fast—to see it through whatever came.

In that important respect, at least, the supercolossal preview—another "first" for Southern California—is a great success.

Venus—the Planet—Disrupts Blackout

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Venus—the planet—caused no end of trouble during the West Coast's latest blackout.

A Huntington Beach air-raid warden identified it as a searchlight.

Others reported the planet variously as a flare, a bursting shell, a flaming airplane, and a mysterious omen.

U. S. Lists Big Losses Inflicted on Foe at Sea

Continued from Page 1

that the Japanese vessels known to have been sent to the bottom include one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, seven destroyers and three submarines. Other certain Japanese losses include one minesweeper, three fleet tankers, 13 transports, 16 supply ships and merchantmen and six ships of miscellaneous category.

Understatement on Losses

Emphasizing that the Navy purposely understated, rather than overstated, its estimates of enemy losses, the Secretary of the Navy reported that Japanese ships believed to have been sunk included one aircraft carrier, one destroyer, one seaplane tender, two transports and two miscellaneous ships. The roster of damaged ships included one battleship of the old Kongo class, one submarine, and three miscellaneous craft.

This is a total of 65 enemy ships which the Navy believes it has eliminated from present action through sinking or damaging.

In further explanation of its activities, the Navy declared that "prior to the vicious attack made on the United Nations by the Japanese Empire on Dec. 7, 1941, the pride of the Japanese merchant marine consisted of three 17,000-ton luxury ships of the Yawata class.

"One of these ships is known to have been converted to serve as an aircraft carrier. The United States naval forces have sunk one merchantman of the Yawata class and one aircraft carrier of the same class, leaving only one such vessel known to be in service with the enemy."

Period Covered

The Navy explained that the Japanese losses were given only for the period from Dec. 10 to Feb. 24 inclusive and included only those submarines known to have been sunk during the defense of Wake Island and the raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

It is recalled, however, that on Dec. 17, after his return from a flying inspection of Pearl Harbor, Secretary Knox announced that three Japanese submarines were known to have been lost in the surprise attack upon the great Hawaiian naval base. This would indicate that known Japanese submarine losses total at least six.

The Navy's recapitulation can be read against a recent report from authoritative Netherlands Indies sources that up to Feb. 14, Allied forces had sunk 109 Japanese ships and damaged 73 others. This Dutch list included two battleships probably sunk and two damaged; seven cruisers sunk, four probably sunk and two damaged; one aircraft carrier sunk, two probably sunk and one damaged; 13 destroyers sunk, three probably sunk and two damaged; six submarines sunk, one probably sunk and one damaged.

Dutch List 52 Transports

The Dutch also listed 52 transports sunk, 12 probably sunk and 23 damaged; 23 cargo vessels and auxiliaries sunk, 4 probably sunk and 3 damaged; 7 tankers sunk and 2 damaged.

American ships and planes were given credit for 84 of the known sinkings, 15 of probables, and 28 of the damaged ships.

Secretary Knox's figures are seen as giving substantial confirmation to these earlier Dutch totals.

Although the Dutch figures include the tremendous Japanese losses in the Macassar Strait battle, they do not include the numerous sinkings off Southern Sumatra, Bali, or the latest Macassar Strait engagement.

Although officials here are trying to avoid any specious optimism over Japanese naval losses, they point out that the sinking of a hundred or more warships and merchantmen during two and one-half months is a serious blow to any maritime nation. This is particularly true in the case of Japan, they say, since no reliable estimates of Japanese shipbuilding capacity here go above 500,000 tons a year.

As seen here, a considerable part of the southwestern Pacific struggle is a race between the ability of United Nation bombers and warships to sink Japanese transports and supply ships and the efficiency with which the enemy utilizes its dwindling tonnage to establish itself on all main land bodies in that part of the world.

In detailing the Navy's activity in the Atlantic Ocean, Secretary Knox said that during January 22 ships of United Nations registry had torpedoes fired at them in close American waters and 38 other ships were attacked in the western portion of the ocean. During the first 23 days of February 23 United Nations ships were attacked by submarines in United States coastal waters and 31 others were attacked in the western portion of the Atlantic.

Paratroops Practice

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Residents of the Lake Hodge area were asked not to take pot shots at any parachute jumpers they might see leaping from planes.

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Concerts to Come—Casts for the Operas—Current Art Shows

Novel Works Scheduled By Flute Players

Two novelties will grace the program of the concert to be given by the Boston Flute Players Club Sunday afternoon in the Empire Ballroom of the Hotel Vendome. Dmitri Shostakovitch's Piano Quintet will have its first performance in Boston, and Paul Hindemith's Sonata for English horn and pianoforte its first "public" presentation here. The Hindemith work is dedicated to Louis Speyer, who will play the English horn part. The final item of the program will be Dvořák's Piano Quintet, and the other artists will be Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, and the Berkshire Quartet (Rolland Tapley, Malcolm Holmes, George Humphrey, and Karl Zeise).

Women's Symphony

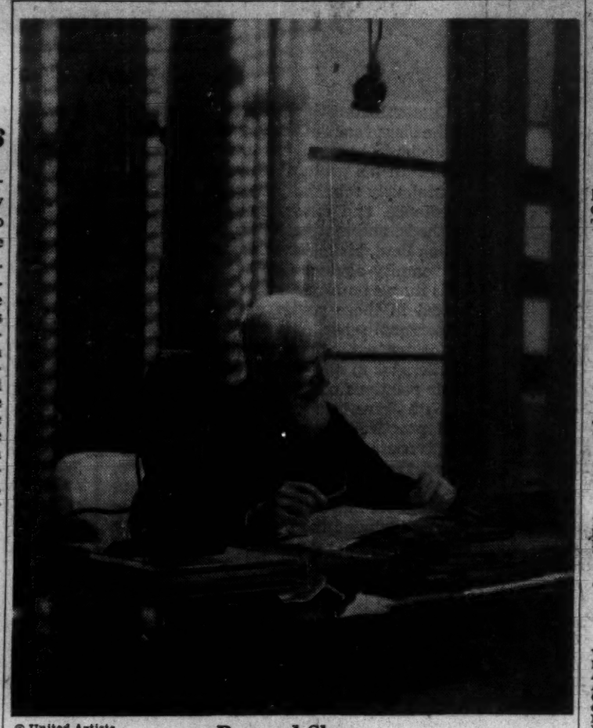
The names of two Boston musicians, David Glazer and Joseph Wagner, appear on the program for the third concert of the season by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede conducting, Tuesday evening, March 10, in Jordan Hall.

Mr. Glazer, of the Longy School faculty, will play Mozart's Clarinet Concerto in A major, and Mr. Wagner's latest composition, "From the North Shore," two sea pictures for string orchestra, will have its first performance. Mr. Wagner, conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, wrote the number for the Women's Symphony and dedicated it to Mr. Thiede.

Also on the program will be: Bach's Prelude in G minor (Transcribed for strings by Richard G. Hagopian); Sibelius' "Pelleas and Melisande," Op. 46, and Schubert's Symphony in B flat major.

Harvard-Radcliffe

The Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society will give their annual concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under the direction of G. Wallace Woodworth, Thursday evening, March 12. "The Defense of Corinth," text from Rabelais, written for the Harvard Glee Club by Elliott Carter '30, will have its first performance, and Norman Lockwood's "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," to Whitman's text, will be on the program. Otherwise there will be works by Palestrina, Mozart, Cherubini, Bach, Offenbach, and arrangements by Dvořák and Robert Delaney of folk songs.



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Bernard Shaw

As he is to be seen on the screen in the prologue of the film version of "Major Barbara," which will have its first showings in Greater Boston next week, beginning Monday, at the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills.

'Guest in the House'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Guest in the House" is a melodrama in which the villainess is a girl whose neuroticism has reached a state of mental unbalance. The authors, Hagar Wilde and Dale Eunson, are concerned with the disturbance in the Proctor household when Mrs. Proctor invites her supposedly invalid cousin, Evelyn Heath, to become a permanent guest. Evelyn makes quick work of wrecking the household. When the relatives discover the full extent of her obsessions they attempt to send her away. How this is finally accomplished adds a note of cruelty and absurdity to a story that is neither very pretty nor very likely.

Such a play might be expected at least to succeed within its own limits. But the melodrama which Miss Wilde and Mr. Eunson have derived from Katherine Albert's story does not. It has moments of terror and excitement.

But as the evening progresses, the tension slacks off in repetition and monotony.

As the problem child, Mary Anderson gives a performance that is disturbing but does not avoid some of the pitfalls of monotony. Reginald Denham, under whose efficient direction the play has been staged, keeps Miss Anderson playing in a subdued key for most of the evening. This adds to the violent effect of her outbursts of tantrums. Both in acting and writing, however, the role falls short of the effect which would have kept spectators on edge.

Leon Ames is excellent as Douglas Proctor, who takes to drink. Louise Campbell runs the course from kindliness to distraction as the well-meaning wife. Joan Spencer gives a delightful performance as the Proctor daughter. Katherine Emmet as a practical aunt, Pert Kelton as an outspoken model, and William Prince as Douglas' younger brother play capably.

Raymond Sovey's single setting represents one of the most attractive converted barns in Connecticut. The play's profanity is offensive.

Mlle. Varnay For Opening 'Lohengrin'

Complete casts for the Metropolitan Opera Company's Boston engagement at the Metropolitan Theater March 19-28, follow:

Lohengrin
March 19

King Henry ..... Norman Cordon
Lohengrin ..... Lauritz Melchior
Elsa of Brabant ..... Astrid Varnay
Telramund ..... Julius Huehn
Ortrud ..... Kerstin Thorborg
The King's Herald ..... Leonard Warren
Four Nobles:
Emery Darcy, John Dudley, Wilfred Engelman, Gerhard Pechner
Conductor—Erich Leinsdorf

The Magic Flute
March 20

Sarastro ..... Alexander Kipnis
Tamino ..... Charles Kullman
The High Priest ..... Friederich Schorr
Two Priests:
John Dudley, Louis D'Angelo
The Queen of the Night ..... Rosa Bok
Pamina ..... Nadine Conner
Three Ladies:
Eleanor Steber, Maxine Stellman, Anna Kaskas
Papageno ..... Mack Harrell
Papagena ..... Stella Andreva
Monostatos ..... Karl Laufkoetter
Three Genii:
Mona Paulee, Helen Olheim, Marita Farell
Two Guards:
Emery Darcy, John Gurney
Conductor—Bruno Walter

Traviata
March 21 Matinee

Violetta ..... Jarmila Novotna
Flora Bervoix ..... Thelma Votipka
Annina ..... Helen Olheim
Alfredo ..... Jan Peerce
Giorgio Germont ..... Leonard Warren
Gastone ..... Alessio de Paolis
Baron Douphol ..... Arthur Kent
Marquis D'Obigny ..... George Cehanovsky
Doctor Grenvil ..... Louis D'Angelo
Conductor—Etore Panizza

The Barber of Seville
March 21 Evening

The Count of Almaviva ..... Bruno Landi
Dr. Bartolo ..... Salvatore Baccaloni
Rosina ..... Bidu Sayao
Figaro ..... John Brownlee
Don Basilio ..... Ezio Pinza
Fiorello ..... Wilfred Engelman
Berta ..... Irra Petina
An Official ..... John Dudley
Conductor—Frank St. Leger

Orfeo ed Euridice
March 23

Orfeo ..... Kerstin Thorborg
Euridice ..... Jarmila Novotna
Amore ..... Marita Farell
Un' Ombra Felice ..... Annamary Dickey
Conductor—Bruno Walter

Die Walküre
March 24

Siegmund ..... Lauritz Melchior
Hunding ..... Emanuel List
Wotan ..... Friederich Schorr
Sieglinde ..... Lotte Lehmann
Brünnhilde ..... Astrid Varnay
Fricka ..... Kerstin Thorborg
Helmwige ..... Maria Van Delden
Gerhilde ..... Thelma Votipka
Ortlinde ..... Maxine Stellman
Rossweisse ..... Lucielle Browning
Grimgerde ..... Mary Van Kirk
Waltraute ..... Doris Doe
Siegrune ..... Helen Olheim
Schwertleite ..... Anna Kaskas
Conductor—Erich Leinsdorf

Carmen
March 25 Matinee

Carmen ..... Lily Djanel
Micaela ..... Licia Albanese
Frasquita ..... Thelma Votipka
Mercedes ..... Helen Olheim
Don José ..... Raoul Jobin
Escamilo ..... Leonard Warren
Dancaire ..... George Cehanovsky
Remendado ..... Alesso De Paolis
Zuniga ..... Norman Cordon
Morales ..... Arthur Kent
Conductor—Sir Thomas Beecham

Bohème
March 25 Evening

Rodolfo ..... Charles Kullman
Schaunard ..... George Cehanovsky
Benoit ..... Salvatore Baccaloni
Mimi ..... Bidu Sayao
Parpignol ..... Lodovico Oliviero
Marcello ..... John Brownlee
Colline ..... Ezio Pinza

Setting for 'The Magic Flute'

Richard Rychtarik's sketch of the Sphinx for the Metropolitan Opera's production, to be presented at the Metropolitan Theater, evening of March 20, under the direction of Bruno Walter.

Alcindoro ..... Salvatore Baccaloni
Musetta ..... Annamary Dickey
A Sergeant ..... Wilfred Engelman
Conductor—Paul Breisach

Aida
March 26

The King ..... John Gurney
Amneris ..... Bruna Castagna
Aida ..... Stella Roman
Radames ..... Giovanni Martinelli
Ramfis ..... Norman Cordon
Amonasro ..... Leonard Warren
A Messenger ..... John Dudley
A Priestess ..... Thelma Votipka
Conductor—Wilfred Pelletier

Der Rosenkavalier
March 27

Princess von Werdenberg ..... Lotte Lehmann
Baron Ochs von Lerchenau ..... Emanuel List
Octavian ..... Jarmila Novotna
Von Faninal ..... Julius Huehn
Sophie, his daughter ..... Eleanor Steber
Marianne ..... Thelma Votipka
Valzacchi, an intriguer ..... Alessio De Paolis
Anning, his consort ..... Irra Petina
Commissary of Police ..... John Gurney
Major-Domo of the Princess ..... Emery Darcy
Major-Domo of Von Faninal ..... John Dudley
Notary ..... Gerhard Pechner
Innkeeper ..... John Dudley
A Singer ..... John Carter
Three Orphans:
Maxine Stellman, Lucielle Browning, Mary Van Kirk
A Milliner ..... Annamary Dickey
A Hairdresser ..... Miscel Arbanasky
Leopold, a flunkey ..... Ludwig Burgstaller
Animal Vendor ..... Lodovico Oliviero
A Coachman ..... John Gurney
A Musician ..... Wilfred Engelman
A Negro Boy ..... Sarl Montagus
Conductor—Erich Leinsdorf

Faust
March 28 Matinee

Faust ..... Richard Crooks
Mephistopheles ..... Ezio Pinza
Valentin ..... Leonard Warren
Wagner ..... Arthur Kent
Marguerite ..... Licia Albanese
Siebel ..... Lucielle Browning
Martha ..... Thelma Votipka
Conductor—Sir Thomas Beecham

Rigoletto
March 28 Evening

The Duke ..... Jan Peerce
Rigoletto ..... Robert Weede
Gilda ..... Bidu Sayao
Sparafucile ..... Norman Cordon
Maddalena ..... Bruna Castagna
Giovanna ..... Helen Olheim
Monterone ..... John Gurney
Marullo ..... Wilfred Engelman
Borsa ..... Alessio De Paolis
Ceprano ..... George Cehanovsky
The Countess ..... Maxine Stellman
A Page ..... Edith Herlick
Conductor—Etore Panizza

Philharmonic Centenary

On a gusty April evening 100 years ago, 10 men trudged along the cobbled, gaslit streets of New York City heading for the Apollo Chambers on lower Broadway. They were meeting to discuss the founding of a professional symphony orchestra, hitherto unknown in America. They decided to name this orchestra the Philharmonic Society of New York.

It is doubtful whether this meeting would have been called had it not been for one Ureli Corelli Hill, a bearded Connecticut Yankee. For many months Hill had buttonholed friends in coffee houses and stopped rehearsals of the amateur choral and orchestra societies he conducted, urging the necessity for a symphony orchestra in America.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony of today, which is now celebrating its hundredth anniversary, is a tribute to Hill's enthusiasm. That some 10,000,000 people now listen to the regular Sunday afternoon concerts of this orchestra over the Columbia Broadcasting System is also a tribute to that pioneer. For the history of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony is the history of music in America.

The plan drawn up by the 10 music lovers that night of April 2, 1842, and officially adopted two weeks later, called for a musical ensemble to consist of not less than 53 men nor more than 70. Every member was to receive $25 for a season of four concerts plus "as much more as surplus funds will allow according to the discretion of the government."

The first concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony was given on Dec. 7, 1842. For the first season 139 subscriptions were sold at $10 a subscription, each one entitling the holder to three seats for each performance. The first concert's box office sales were $15, the second $66.50, and the third $67.50, the total receipts for that first season totalling $1,854.50, which enabled the management to declare a dividend of $25 for each of the players. An estimated total of 500 persons heard the Philharmonic orchestra's first three concerts.

Today the Philharmonic-Symphony has 110 players and gives 112 concerts a season. It has 10,000,000 radio listeners from coast to coast for the Sunday afternoon concerts broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System for the past 12 seasons.

Gluck's 'Orfeo' Is High Light Of Opera Season

A high light of the ninth Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Association will be the presentation of Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice" on Monday evening, March 23, at the Metropolitan Theater as the fifth offering of the engagement.

"Orfeo ed Euridice," written in 1762, is generally regarded as having founded the modern school of opera. It is the oldest opera in the Metropolitan's repertoire.

"Orfeo" was revived in New York two seasons ago for the first time since 1931, when Gatti-Casazza presented it, under the baton of Toscannini, with Louise Homer in the title role. Its libretto is based upon the famous Greek tragedy and Gluck unfolds the story in three acts.

The ballet, which Gluck made such a striking feature of this opera, is under the direction of Laurent Novikoff, of the Moscow and St. Petersburg Ballets and later the dancing partner of Pavlova.

Boston will hear Kerstin Thorborg in the role of Orfeo, the Czech soprano, Jarmila Novotna, as Euridice, and Marita Farell and Annamary Dickey as Amore and Un' Ombra Felice. Bruno Walter will conduct.

Gladyce Bachmann

Gladyce Bachmann, contralto, will give a recital in the Women's City Club auditorium Sunday afternoon, March 8, with Madeleine Meredith at the piano. Names on her program include Handel, Grieg, Verdi, and French, English, and American composers.

Exhibitions In Boston Galleries

Paintings by Jacob Abbott will be on view at the Natural History Museum, Berkeley Street at Boylston, through this week. These are subject pictures relating to animal and bird life. Mr. Abbott paints with clarity aiming to characterize the furred and feathered models as fully as possible. He catches the red headed woodpecker, the chipmunk, the mountain lion, the squirrel, and owl in typical moments, and portrays them with humor and understanding. There is something particularly pleasing about Mr. Abbott's pictures beyond their documentary value.

* * *

Ross Gallery

At the Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, is an exhibition of paintings by Joseph C. McLaughlin, William A. Millet, and Richard F. Smith.

Horses occupy the attention of Mr. McLaughlin, who draws and paints them from close study. "Belgian Stallion" in charcoal seems his most successful equine portrayal. Richard Smith exhibits oils and water colors. His portraits show care and study, and his water colors indicate a release from the exactions of personal representation, with a consequent freedom and breadth. Mr. Millet's water colors and oils also show this twofold tendency.

* * *

At Doll and Richards

At Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, is an exhibition of water colors by the late Henry Holt. The display shows the range of this painter's talents, the free dauntless manner in which he plied the brush. There are scenes of Vermont and Martinique, views indicated with a fluent brush or with plattered pigment, some filmy, some clear in visualization.

* * *

Edwin Dickinson Paintings

At the Stuart School of Design, 1126 Boylston Street, paintings and drawings by Edwin Dickinson are to be on exhibition through Friday. This artist has for many years received recognition for his style in painting. His peculiarly personal manner is apparent in the current display.

Whether it is portraiture or landscape, Mr. Dickinson envisages his subject in a shadowy essence. He departs from factual firmness and substantiality into a delicately articulated nebula. Form is inherent in his vague impressions, which may be too tenuous for some spectators. Mr. Dickinson's impressionism reveals the visionary artist motivated in his patterns by a desire to exteriorize feeling, and convey a mood. There are many Americans of this disposition, Albert Ryder, George Fuller, Arthur B. Davies and a long list of contemporaries. Theirs is one kind of expressionism, allied to poetry and music and seeming sometimes to show a closer affinity with these latter.

D. A.

Plays in Prospect

Next Week

Life, Laughter, and Tears—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, March 2. Eddie Dowling's production of three one-act plays—"Hello Out There" and "Coming Through the Rye" by William Saroyan, and "The End of the Beginning" by Sean O'Casey. The company will include Mr. Dowling, Julie Haydon, George Blackwood, and John Farrell. For one week, en route to New York.

Louisiana Purchase—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, March 2. Musical comedy now on tour with Victor Moore, William Gaxton, Vera Zorina, and Irene Bordoni heading the company. B. G. De Sylva's production, with music by Irving Berlin and a book by Morrie Ryskind.

On the Horizon

Tobacco Road—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, March 9. Fourth engagement of the play in Boston.

My Dear Public—Irving Caesar's new musical, scheduled for the Colonial beginning Monday, March 9. Mitzi Green, Cora Witherspoon, John Buckmaster, Tamara, Joe Smith, Charles Dale, the Revuers and the Martins are among those listed for the cast. Joseph Pevney is to direct the book, and Carl Randall the dances. Albert Johnson has been commissioned to design the settings.

The Rivals—At the Boston Opera House, beginning March 16 or 23. Revival of the Sheridan comedy, presented by the Theater Guild, directed by Eva LeGallienne, starring Mary Boland, Bobby Clark, and Walter Hampden. Settings and costumes are by Watson Barratt. The revival opened in New York on Jan. 14. The engagement here is for a single week.

Watch on the Rhine—Lillian Hellman's play, at the Colonial beginning on Monday, March 16, as one of the series of subscription offerings of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Paul Lukas, Lucile Watson, and Mady Christians are in the cast.

The Corn Is Green—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, May 4. Emlyn Williams' play, about a schoolteacher in Wales, which received the New York critics' award as the best play from abroad last season. Ethel Barrymore heads the cast.

CBS

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and John Barbirolli

Photographed during one of their Sunday concerts in Carnegie Hall.

Entertainment Timetable

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"Me and Harry," by Charles Mergendahl. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street—Piano recital by Prof. Louis J. Cornell, pianist. 8:15.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. Polyna Stoska, soprano soloist. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 1, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30. "Minstrel Days." 3:25, 8:10, and 9.

Exeter—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 3:03, 6:13, 9:23.

Fenway—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Wooley and Ann Sheridan. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:35, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward. Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:45. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Joan Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:43. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis, Jimmy Durante, Monty Wooley and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Woody Herman. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:55. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 8:15. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple, Herbert Marshall and Laraine Day. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:50.

South Station Theater—"Three Travelogues." "Pete Smith Specialty," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Screen Snapshots," "The Origin of Everyday Customs," "Unusual Occupations," "Carl Hoff and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Hay Foot," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer and Noah Beery, Jr. 11:55 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:10. "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Telepix—"International Forum," "Will Democracy Survive?" "Safeguarding Military Information," "Carl Hoff and Orchestra," "Pitzpatrick Travelogue," "Popular Science," "Screen Snapshots," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

Uptown—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:45, 9:15. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Flying Cadets," Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Outlaws of the Desert," Hopalong Cassidy. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall, "No More Orchids." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 5:35, 9:10. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 4:20, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.

University: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3, 6:35, 9:45. "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:20, 9:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. "Topper Returns." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Dumbo," 3:13, 7, 9:35. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:55, 8:13.

Park: "Sing for Your Supper," "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:54, 8:00.

"St. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 3:18, 9:33.

Hyde Park: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. 3:55, 8:40. "March of Time." 2:30, 9. Also short subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 1:45, 7:30.

Mystic: "The Outsider," George Sanders. 2:10, 5:15. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Ed. Lowe. 3:45, 7, 8:50.

Orpheum: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Naval Academy," Freddy Bartholomew. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 8:20. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Target for Tonight." "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Dumbo." 4, 8:45, 10. "International Lady," George Brent. 2:20, 6:20.

MELROSE — Melrose: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 3:36, 9:30. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "They Died With Their Boots On." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 3 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "International Lady," George Brent. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 3 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 2:05, 6:30, 9:15. "The Perfect Snob," Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood. 3:45, 8:05.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Ann Shirley. "The Kid from Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Secret of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Mob Town," Dick Foran. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Noland. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 2:09, 7:34. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 3:50, 9:18.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Pennies From Heaven," Bing Crosby. "Criminals Within," Eric Linden. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "Tanks a Million," James Gleason and William Tracy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dumbo," "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Texas," William Holden. 3:57, 9:07. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2:19, 6:36, 9:49.

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The Home Forum

You Take a Bus

YOU TAKE A BUS, or you walk. We take a bus.

* * *

For instance, you take a bus to the Bridge; and thence, if you have need to find our house, you walk. We are used to it. We slip across a thoroughfare through two streams of traffic, climb a hill and turn a corner, climb a little more, carefully skirt the verge of somebody's perfect lawn, climb again through snagging blackberry vines, up another neighbor's garden steps, climb once more—It is nothing, in good daylight, when once you are inured.

Three of us, ladies of a certain age, once came together on the bus to the Bridge. It was nine o'clock of a sharp November evening, and the climb by foot to our hill had less attraction then; especially since the short-cut by way of neighbors' yards was not practicable after dark.

* * *

One of us had a bright idea. We could stay on our bus, she said, to the end of the route; there we could change to a bus on a new line, which would leave us on the other side of our hill, but not far from our own street. An excellent idea, the rest of us agreed; let us follow it. With good connections, we would be home almost as soon as if we had walked from the Bridge, and much more easily.

The connections were not good. We kept on past the Bridge, up to the high and windswept end of the line. There we de-trained. "How long shall we have to wait for the other bus?" we asked our driver. "Sorry. I don't know, lady. I'm new."

We waited. Under the starry vault, with unhindered November winds cutting through our coats and sliding down our collars, we waited. A single night-farer came in sight and we asked him about the new bus and where it stopped. "Well," he pondered, "either here or over there," pointing to the opposite side of a parklike and wide expanse. We settled our hats, shrank into our collars, and waited. Then, presently, the light of a bus appeared. It slid along, passed us by on the other side, paused at an intersection three or four hundred feet away, then sank below our horizon, and out of sight. We gazed after it, three lonely, wind-jostled women with nothing around us but the uncompanionable stars and houses haughtily withdrawn behind their hedges. The next bus would go down in half-an-hour.

* * *

But we still had with us the lady of the bright ideas. Why not take the bus that came up, ride the round trip, and be warm! Following that suggestion, we moved over to the intersection and waited for the up bus, which fortunately came in a few minutes. "Yes, ma'am," said the driver, "we go all the way round."

He was right. We traveled every street, lane, and country road. The driver was well informed about houses, names, and persons, told his passengers where they wanted to get off, and kept up a cheerful monologue about the district and its inhabitants while skillfully guiding his vehicle. It was a personally-conducted sightseeing trip and it lacked nothing but daylight to make it completely instructive.

* * *

Presently we came back to the place from which we had started and began what we supposed to be our real journey home. We were happy, for our destination was almost in sight. "But this bus doesn't go to your street," said our driver casually, as a conclusion of his narrative. "What!" we moaned. "No, ma'am; this time we go down the Avenue to the Center. Next trip we go to your street. It's a shuttle, see?"

"What do we do?" we cried as one. "Do we keep on going back and forth on a shuttle forever?"

"Oh, no. There's the other bus coming now, the one that will take you where you want to go. It has to go up to the end of the line first, and then comes back."

Like driven cattle, but distinctly not dumb, we were passed from the solicitous care of one driver to that of another, and so repeated our sightseeing tour of the upper reaches of our town, but in reverse, which is always illuminating. In time, we did get around to our own street.

Having alighted, we looked at our watches. We felt that it must be nearly midnight, but our adventure had taken only forty-five minutes, and cost only five cents.

* * *

Also you take a bus to Cousin John's. It goes by a circular route. Though a circle has no beginning and no end, there is a certain fixed point on the perimeter of this one where the bus waits. It is the start or the finish of the route, according to the objective of the individual passenger. To a person who enjoys observing his fellow beings, that fixed point is a point of interest.

Exactly how long the bus waits at its fixed point no one seems to be sure; long enough to give a certain amount of leeway, briefly enough to make loitering precarious. The observer may see a flurried young man come rushing up to call to the driver: "Have I time just to run into the drug store?" The driver nods. A tall girl who has taken her seat gets up and swoops, Atalanta-like, down the aisle. "Would you wait a minute while I run back and get my library book? Thanks a lot."

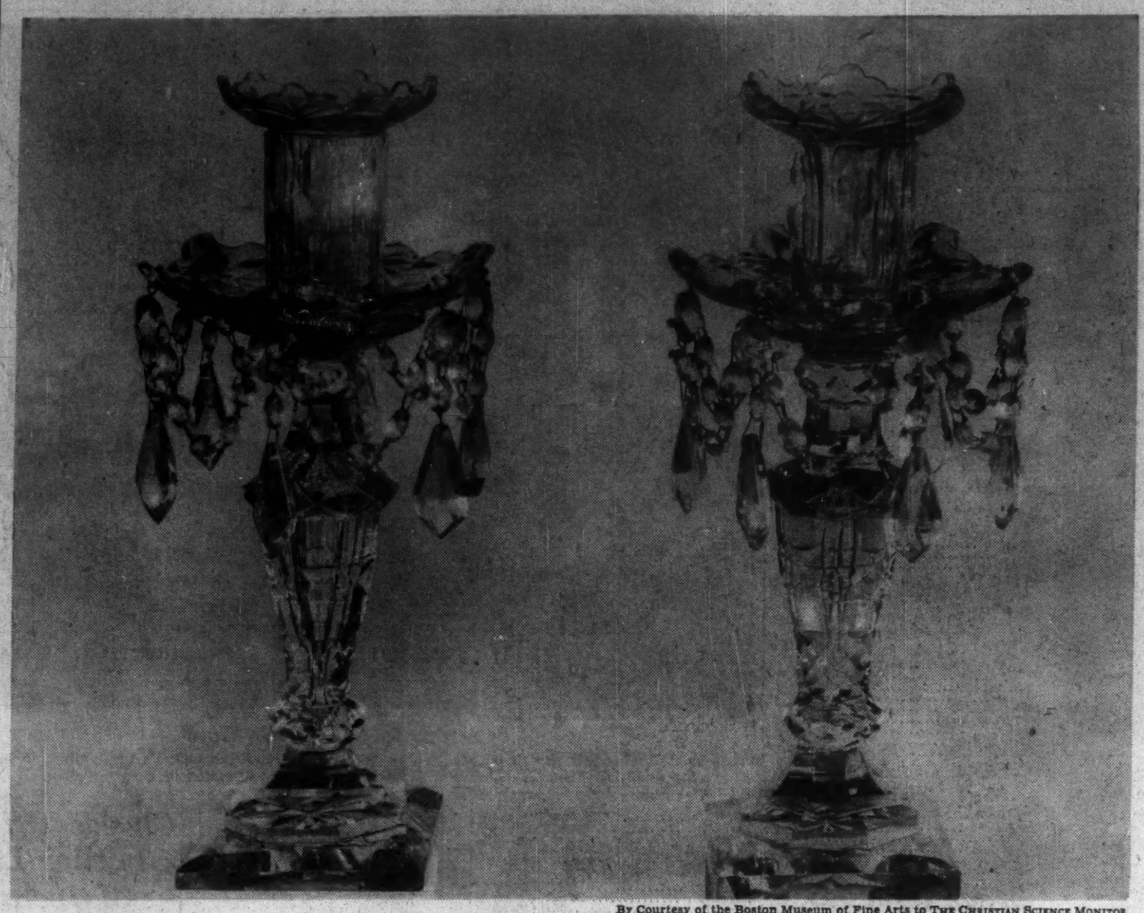
That reminds an ample lady, who is on the point of pulling herself up the steps, that she, too, has forgotten something. She begins backing down, the driver warns her: "Not much time left," someone rushes up and thrusts a knitting-bag into her hand, so all is well. A young father, who has been saying a protracted good-by to his wife and baby at the corner, gives the infant a final poke under the chin and springs aboard. He waves his hand to his family and we all look out to see if the baby gives him a mittened salute in return. The man who had an errand at the drug store emerges, eating the last of a doughnut, the school-girl comes sprinting along the street, her red worsted legs at a good gallop, the driver glances at the sidewalks in the four directions, and sets his bus in motion. He has his flock all gathered in and is reasonably sure he has left no disappointments behind him, unless it might be in the top apartment immediately overlooking the bus stop. The young folks there never begin putting on their hats or hunting for their gloves until they see the bus at the corner. If they should happen to be left behind, it would not be the driver's fault.

Perhaps you take a bus at the Monument. For a little way, you travel over a road where the fate of a nation rode one night, according to Longfellow, but hurrying hoof-beats have changed to the whish of tires on paving. Our little bus may be filled to the brim at the Monument, but it lets in a few more passengers along the main street. Its crowd is always a happy one—school-children, shoppers with groceries hanging from every finger, clubwomen, faithful citizens from defense classes, an obliging, neighborly, communicative concentration of human beings. What one hears on the bus is the foundation of one's dinner-table talk; and it is hard to see how we got along without it in the days when we rode in our own cars.

* * *

Once in a long time, some bus is delayed. Then it is unfortunate about your train, your ticket for the theater, or the perfectly-broiled steak waiting in the warming-oven. Naturally such a vicissitude makes something more to talk about. No, I am not trying to whistle in the rain. I will concede that it was speedy and comfortable to go by automobile, and a method largely adaptable to one's individual needs; but it gave no chance to know how considerate bus-drivers can be, or to acquire so much enlightenment about our neighbors and current events.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAIR OF GLASS CANDLESTICKS FROM THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY

MADE SOMETIME between 1800-1820, this pair of candlesticks is of English or Irish origin. In those countries, a greatly improved manufacture of glass resulted from the use of a large quantity of oxide of lead. The British called this glass, notable for its fine brilliance, "flint glass," while the French name was "cristal." Each part was blown and handled on a blowing tube. The facets were "cut" by being held against a revolving iron disk; then smoothed and polished against wheels, first of sandstone, and then of wood. Such decorative arts were evolved from careful handiwork and the use of the finest materials. The superlative quality of eighteenth-century crafts was achieved through just such unstinted application.

These candlesticks are now in the M. and M. Karolik Collection of American Decorative Arts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"The uttermost farthing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS attached great importance to the observance of the law of God, which he declared he came not to destroy but to fulfill. In his grateful allegiance to God, he zealously rebuked the godlessness, disobedience, and disloyalty of the nature, methods, and motives of the carnal mind, which Paul, his follower, later declared to be "enmity against God" (Romans 8:7). This innate enmity Jesus exposed and rebuked in those subtle, unseen workings of personal sense, animosity, cruelty, and unforgiveness, which so often pass unchallenged in the daily lives of men in their relations one with another.

With Jesus, healing was fundamentally and practically synonymous with divine forgiveness and compassion. He recognized the purity and perfection of man, as the eternal reflection of God, infinite intelligence and Love. The forgiveness he taught included the desire and the ability to pay sin's wages to "the uttermost farthing" (Matthew 5:26) by overcoming the belief of sin with the spiritual understanding of Truth. In this light, Jesus proved that the all-sufficing, all-embracing, all-supporting goodness, unity, and power of Love, divine Principle, forever maintain man as God's perfect spiritual idea.

Human forgiveness is incomplete and ineffectual to heal, unless the evil is not only detected, repented of, and forsaken, but completely eliminated, to "the uttermost farthing," by the substitution of the pure and perfect modes of divine Mind for unchristian thought, attitude, and outlook. Mary Baker Eddy, in her great work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," makes clear the way of overcoming material beliefs where she writes (p. 240): "In trying to undo the errors of sense one must pay fully and fairly the utmost farthing, until all error is finally brought into subjection to Truth. The divine method of paying sin's wages involves unwinding one's snarls, and learning from experience how to divide between sense and Soul."

If we are prone, for instance, to remember the faults, misdeeds, or failings of ourselves or another, this proves that we have not paid "the uttermost farthing." The adversary of aggressive mental suggestion often tries to perpetuate its claim to reality and power by suggesting to us a form of unforgiveness. The personal sense of goodness would tempt one to hold the sin of another as actual, persistently attaching to it its own sense of evil, condemnation, and penalty.

Jesus uncovered this cruel and obstinate unwillingness to cancel all the items of evil's account to "the uttermost farthing," when he said (Matthew 5:23, 24), "If thou . . . rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; . . . go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." When we have really loosed our thinking from the burden of all those false and sinful mental pictures, when we have paid "the uttermost farthing," we shall be able lovingly to meet and greet our brother, even as Jacob, when he was reconciled to his brother Esau, could say (Genesis 33:10), "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God." All the mesmerism of past misunderstandings and mistakes, including their fearsome foreboding of penalty and of a beclouded or unhappy future, were eliminated in that glimpse which Jacob gained of his own and his brother's true selfhood.

This elimination of the mental pictures of sin, and the sensitiveness, fear, and separation resulting therefrom, may require much wrestling to overcome before the day dawns and we receive the angelic blessing. But the morning light of glorious unfettered possibilities must dawn for everyone who yearns wholeheartedly to recognize and express the beauty, joy, and freedom of spiritual purity and perfection, and to dwell in the consciousness of present spiritual reality. Mrs. Eddy recognized the necessity of sincere wrestlings to overcome the subtle falsities of belief, and the beauty and blessedness of the spiritual awakening which must inevitably follow the victory of Truth over error.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Cold Stars Fall

Listen! the crystal boughs of the sky
Are letting their cold stars fall
Over the brittle trees in the orchard,
Over the low stone wall

That sprawls in silver confusion
Along the invisible line
Dividing your fields from my acres,
And the dreams of your heart from mine.

Hark! there are whispering legions of stars
Adrift on the air tonight,
Leveling hills, and filling the hollows,
Folding the world in white;

Till all our obdurate fences
Are buried, and neighbors may go
From doorstep to doorstep, straight over,
On a star-buttressed bridge of snow.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

„Den letzten Heller"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS hielt die Befolgung des Gesetzes Gottes für sehr wichtig. Er erklärte, er sei nicht gekommen, es aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen. In seiner dankbaren Gottergebenheit rügte er eifrig die Gottlosigkeit, den Ungehorsam und die Untreue der Art, der Verfahren und der Beweggründe des fleischlichen Sinnes, den sein Nachfolger Paulus später als „Feindschaft wider Gott" (Röm. 8, 7) bezeichnete. Jesus stellte diese angeborene Feindschaft bloß und rügte sie in jenen arglistigen, unsichtbaren Wirkungen des persönlichen Sinnes: Feindseligkeit, Grausamkeit und Unversöhnlichkeit, die so oft im täglichen Leben der Menschen in ihren Beziehungen zueinander ungerügt bleiben.

Für Jesus war Heilung im Grunde und in der Anwendung sinnverwandt mit göttlicher Vergebung und göttlichem Erbarmen. Er erkannte die Reinheit und Vollkommenheit des Menschen als die ewige Widerspiegelung Gottes, der unendlichen Intelligenz und Liebe. Die Vergebung, die er lehrte, schloß den Wunsch und die Fähigkeit in sich, der Sünde Sold bis auf „den letzten Heller" (Matth. 5, 26) im Überwinden der Sündenannahme durch das geistige Verständnis der Wahrheit zu bezahlen. In diesem Lichte bewies Jesus, daß die allgenugsame, allumfassende, allstützende Güte, Einheit und Macht der Liebe, des göttlichen Prinzips, den Menschen als Gottes vollkommene geistige Idee ewig erhält.

Menschliche Vergebung ist nicht vollständig und heilt nicht, wenn das Böse nicht nur nicht aufgedeckt, bereut und aufgegeben, sondern auch nicht vollständig, bis „auf den letzten Heller", durch Ersetzung des unchristlichen Denkens, Verhaltens und Ausblicks durch die reine und vollkommene Art des göttlichen Gemüts getilgt wird. Mary Baker Eddy macht in ihrem großen Werk „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" klar, wie materielle Annahmen zu überwinden sind. Sie schreibt (S. 240): „In dem Versuche, die Irrtümer der Sinne abzulegen, muß man den letzten Heller voll und ganz bezahlen, bis schließlich aller Irrtum der Wahrheit unterworfen ist. Die göttliche Art, der Sünde Sold zu zahlen, umfaßt die Entwirrung der Verwicklungen des Lebens, sowie die Notwendigkeit, durch Erfahrung zu lernen, wie man zwischen Sinn und Seele zu unterscheiden hat".

Wenn wir z.B. geneigt sind, unsere eigenen oder anderer Fehler, Missetaten oder Mängel nicht der Vergessenheit anheimfallen zu lassen, beweist dies, daß wir nicht „den letzten Heller" bezahlt haben. Der Feind, angreifende Gedankenbeeinflussung, sucht oft seinen Anspruch auf Wirklichkeit und Macht dadurch endlos fortzusetzen, daß er uns Unversöhnlichkeit in irgend einer Gestalt einflüstert. Der persönliche Sinn der Güte möchte einen versuchen, die Sünde eines andern für wirklich zu halten, indem er ihr beharrlich seinen eigenen Sinn des Bösen, der Verdammung und der Strafe anheftet.

Jesus deckte diese grausame und halsstarrige Unwilligkeit, alle Einzelheiten in der Rechnung des Bösen bis auf „den letzten Heller" zu tilgen, auf, als er sagte (Matth. 5, 23. 24): „Wenn du . . . eingedenk wirst, daß dein Bruder etwas wider dich habe, so . . . gehe zuvor hin und versöhne dich mit ihm, und alsdann komm und opfere deine Gabe". Wenn wir unser Denken von der Last aller jener falschen und sündigen Gedankenbilder wirklich losgelöst haben, wenn wir „den letzten Heller" bezahlt haben, werden wir fähig sein, unserem Bruder liebevoll zu begegnen und ihn zu begrüßen, gerade wie Jakob sagen konnte, als er sich mit seinem Bruder Esau versöhnt hatte (1. Mose 33, 10): „Ich sah dein Angesicht, als sähe ich Gottes Angesicht". Der ganze Mesmerismus früherer Mißverständnisse und Fehler einschließlich ihrer furchterfüllten Ahnungen der Strafe und einer getrübten oder unglücklichen Zukunft wurde in jenem Lichtblick ausgelöscht, den Jakob von seinem eigenen wahren Selbst und dem seines Bruders gewann.

Diese Auslöschen der Gedankenbilder der Sünde und der Empfindlichkeit, der Furcht und der daraus folgenden Trennung kann viel Ringen kosten, ehe der Tag anbricht und wir den Segen des Engels empfangen. Aber die Morgenröte herrlicher ungehemmter Möglichkeiten muß jedem anbrechen, der sich von ganzem Herzen sehnt, die Schönheit, die Freude und die Freiheit geistiger Reinheit und Vollkommenheit zu erkennen und auszudrücken und im Bewußtsein der gegenwärtigen geistigen Wirklichkeit zu weilen. Mrs. Eddy erkannte die Notwendigkeit aufrichtigen Ringens, die arglistigen Annahmeunwahrheiten zu überwinden, und die Schönheit und den Segen des geistigen Erwachens, das dem Siege der Wahrheit über den Irrtum unumgänglich folgen muß.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

I Dine With Lord Tennyson

I ARRIVED THE SAME evening at Haslemere, near Windsor, and put up at a comfortable, old-fashioned inn. Next morning I called upon the Poet Laureate, and handed to the footman my card with a letter of introduction from Bennett. A few moments later I was conducted to a shady nook in the park where Lord Tennyson was seated in a rustic easy chair under an oak tree, reading a newspaper, accompanied by a magnificent gray and white old English wolfhound. The Poet Laureate rose, and introduced to me "Jufra" the wolfhound, who had been eyeing me with mistrust. "Jufra" bore a certain resemblance to his master—solemn, stately, and majestic. Lord Tennyson wore a shaggy, homespun suit of gray that matched the robe of "Jufra." He welcomed me most cordially. His hazel penetrating eyes shaded by a large broad-brimmed black felt hat had a kindly charm.

Our conversation lasted two hours. . . .

The Poet Laureate suggested my leaving the village inn to pass a few days with him at Haslemere. I explained that Bennett counted upon me for work at Cowes, where I felt obliged to return the next day, but I gladly accepted his invitation to dinner.

The dinner hour was seven. I found Lord Tennyson in his library. The magnificent "Jufra," lying at full-length under the table, greeted me with a friendly wag of his luxuriant tail.

Lady Tennyson appeared with her two sons. There were no other guests. Conversation turned upon the danger of war with Russia, in defense of India, and with the sudden withdrawal of all British troops from Egypt and from the Soudan, which was an unexpected blessing for the prestige and supremacy of the "Mahdi." . . .

After the traditional roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, Lady Tennyson rose, and we adjourned to a second dining room to partake of the entremets and dessert, a feature of which was a wedding cake that Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Beatrice, had sent to Lady Tennyson.—From "Cities and Men," by INMAN BARNARD. (New York: Dutton.)

Eighty Miles on Camel-Back

THE COMING OF SPRING made the first part of the ride along the edge of the Araba scarp surpassingly beautiful, and my farewell mood showed me its beauties, keenly. The ravines were clothed below with trees; but near to us, by the top, their precipitous flanks, as seen from above, were a patchwork of close lawns, which tipped toward downright faces of bare rock of many colours. Some of the colours were mineral, in the rock itself, but others were accidental, due to water from the melting snow falling over the cliff-edge, either in drifts of dusty spray, or diamond-strings down hanging tresses of green fern.

At Buseira, the little village on a hull of rock over the abyss, they insisted that we halt to eat. I was willing, because if we fed our camels here with a little barley we might ride all night and reach Beersheba on the morrow. . . . Afterwards we went down the zigzags of the great pass into the hot bottom of Wadi Dhahal, over which the cliffs and the hills so drew together that hardly did the stars shine into its pitchy blackness. We halted a moment while our camels stilled the nervous trembling of their forelegs after the strain of the terrible descent. Then we plashed, fetlock deep, down the swift stream, under a long arch of bamboos, which met so nearly over our heads that their fans brushed our faces. The strange echoes of the vaulted passage frightened our camels into a trot.

Soon we were out of it, and out of the horns of the valley, scouring across the open Araba. . . . A half-hour was wasted in finding a ramp for the camels up the earth cliff.

At last we found one, and threaded the windings of the marly labyrinth beyond—a strange place, sterile with salt, like a rough sea suddenly stilled, with all its tossing waves transformed into hard, fibrous earth, very grey under tonight's half-moon. Afterwards we aimed westward till the tall branched tree of Hush outlined itself against the sky, and we heard the murmurings of the great spring which flowed out from the roots. Our camels drank a little. They had come down five thousand feet from the Tafileh hills, and had to climb up three thousand now to Palestine. . . .

We climbed the pass as day broke. There was a little rain, balmy after the extreme of Tafileh. Rags of thinnest cloud stood unreasonably motionless in the hills, as we rode over the comfortable plain, to Beersheba, about noon; a good performance, down and up hills for nearly eighty miles.—From "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," by T. E. LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1926, 1935, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

What Goes On Here? ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

An excessive, fact-concealing cable censorship, reaching far beyond military news and wartime necessity, is gravely impairing the vitally important press relations between the United States and its Allies.

The extent to which the Washington and New York correspondents of distinguished newspapers in the United Nations are finding their field of writing restricted and their copy riddled brands the American foreign censorship the most rigid and rigorous outside of Berlin itself.

The situation has reached a point where some British publications are known to be questioning the merit of maintaining staff representatives in the most newsworthy capital of the common war effort.

Admittedly there is a proper and urgent reason for a careful cable censorship. Admittedly it is a difficult censorship to administer to the satisfaction of all concerned. Admittedly there is greater need of withholding border-line information from the cables which can be tapped by the enemy than from domestic news wires which, in the main, cannot.

But the purpose of this censorship must be to keep military knowledge from our enemies, not to spoon-feed our friends with a tenderized diet of news as to what is and what is not going on within the United States.

Do Congressmen and Senators know that they are subject to being censored off the cables to London and Moscow and Chungking, that all statements of the elected representatives of the Government, not made directly on the floor of the Senate or House, are on the list of questionable matters on which the censor passes with a free-flowing blue pencil, that statements from such sources, while they have a good chance of getting to the censor, have only a doubtful chance of getting by?

This week President Roosevelt said that the national unity he hopes to see Americans achieve is "a national unity that can know no limitation of race or creed or selfish politics."

Does the Government expect to achieve that unity before the democratic world by denying to foreign correspondents the right to report truthfully the shortcomings and violations of that unity?

Does the Government realize that its bureaucratic cable censors have placed high upon their priorities of absolutely banned subjects any reference to racial discrimination in the United States—not to mention the absolute ban on news of "lynchings, race riots," etc?

In addition, the specifically prohibited subjects include:

Any indication that defense measures are or may be inadequate, or that defense precautions are inadequate;

Acts of sabotage, industrial accidents where war production in any form may be involved, and accidents involving military or naval personnel or equipment;

Arrests and trials of enemy agents, spies or saboteurs;

Seizure or conversion of neutral shipping;

Shortages of strategic materials, with "a distinction between messages on shortages, which are banned, and messages on rationing, which are permissible," because "news of rationing does not necessarily imply shortages";

Enemy propaganda, weather reports and "wild rumors," including "denials of such rumors even though they may be officially issued."

There are other topics on which the foreign correspondents are allowed to write but which, according to experience, will probably be stopped. These are professionally known as "file and see" subjects and that usually means that the correspondents file them and their newspapers never see them.

These include special interviews with Senators and Representatives, strikes, disputes and stoppages affecting war production, ship sinkings and reports of submarines off the United States coast; reports of firing heard off the coast; and questions at press conferences which are unanswered or which by their nature may impart information to or have propaganda value for the enemy.

The foregoing lists are not complete but they are suggestive. And there is the added woe that the American censorship is completely "blind," that is, unlike the British and Russian censorship, the correspondents are not informed when their dispatches are delayed or deleted, and no opportunity is given to re-write them or repair them into at least an appearance of sense.

All of these matters have, of course, been the subject of negotiation for some time between the foreign correspondents and the censors and it is possible that some correction will be forthcoming.

It is to be hoped that correction will not be long delayed because the point at issue is not one of journalistic convenience, it is whether the peoples of the United States' great and valued allies are to be compelled to receive an unnecessarily diluted and distorted picture of American affairs—the nation's trials as well as its triumphs.

We can perhaps understand the importance of this matter best by realizing how uncertain Americans would feel toward Great Britain, for example, if London believed it necessary to withhold from the cables to the United States the news embraced in such a formidable list of hush-hush subjects.

Solid unity between the United Nations is as vital as solid unity within the United States and it is a disconcerting disservice to that unity to see the United States—even temporarily and perhaps unwittingly—contributing the most censorious foreign censorship of any democratic country outside the control of the Axis.

The Country Speaks: New York

Civilian Defense Spotlight Thrown on Manhattan ..... *By William H. Stringer*

The action of National Director James M. Landis in streamlining the Office of Civilian Defense throws a questioning spotlight on New York. Is America's greatest city and most tempting Atlantic target sufficiently prepared for the bombers that the foe is capable of sending across the Atlantic? That is the question asked in responsible quarters here.

The consensus is that while Mayor La Guardia has done a sufficient job in laying the local OCD groundwork, and while organization is improving day by day, civilian defense has fallen short, thus far, of that completeness and co-ordination expected from a resourceful and usually pace-setting metropolis.

After 11 weeks of war, New York has had only two air-raid sirens in location. It has seen no practice blackout. Petitions signed by 500 Queens raid wardens have asked Congress to remove Mayor La Guardia as local Civilian Defense Director and place the War Department in charge. Other senior and sector wardens in the Bronx and Manhattan have registered protests. The drumfire of criticism has made local organization seem more chaotic than is actually the case.

New York City has set the national pace in good government. There is no reason why it cannot do the same with civilian defense. Civic interests declare that a city's civilian defense is in A-1 running order only when there is an adequate command at the top and co-ordinated responsibility all the way down; when every raid warden, nurse, paid or auxiliary policeman, fireman, spotter, public utility employee, and every man, woman and child knows exactly what he or she is to do in event of emergency. It is a co-operative proposition.

The crackdown attitude exhibited by New York's Police Department against wardens who have criticized the Mayor won't help attain this co-operation, it is held. Neither will the numerous and conflicting orders given out by the Police Department with an "obey this or else" attitude.

On the other side it is argued that those who are using America's inexperience in civilian defense to embarrass the Mayor politically are not improving the situation. It is suspected in some quarters that political considerations may have affixed some of the signatures to the ouster petition against Mr. La Guardia. Likewise the move by Albany legislators to put New York City, home of half the State's population and a special defense problem, back under State defense jurisdiction, is held politically suspect.

Wardens, in New York City or elsewhere, who complain that the Government has yet to provide helmets and gas masks must ask themselves whether they would rather have the first equipment off the assembly lines distributed to themselves or to the armed forces.

And if there is confusion at OCD headquarters here, as charged, and if control of raid wardens by the Police Department is not working out, Mayor La Guardia might consider the proposal advanced this week by the Citizens Union, that he delegate to a full-time, paid supervisor part of the responsibility and much of the difficult detailed work of civilian defense.

New York is showing its leadership in some categories. Wardens assembled at precinct stations are now receiving weekly instruction by television. The Welfare Department has completed raid assistance plans for allocating housing, clothing, food, and cash allowances. But the over-all need, as viewed by responsible raid wardens and civic leaders, is to "close ranks," root out inefficiency, end the complacency of officials and civilians alike—and forget criticism if it can't be helpful.

If the enemy wishes to pay the price in lost planes and ships and in tightened American morale, he can drop bombs on New York. Facing this challenge, one warden has put the problem in a nutshell: "If New York is going to be prepared eventually, why not NOW?"

To Change the Subject:

Different; But Not by Any Means Worse ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

Mornings, these days, we suburbanites meet and greet one another at the local railroad station; where we used to whush by en route to the Big City in our various cars with scarcely a nod. What with Malayan rubber where it is, things for many of us are different; but they are not by any means worse.

There is, for instance, that swift, exhilarating walk to the train, a hail and a greeting exchanged with newly-made acquaintances whose routes one by one join ours near the crossing. Business executives and secretaries, salesgirls, professional people, and college youths see and chat with one another now, and already watch for one another as the time for our train to come puffing around the bend from the town just up the line draws near.

Conversation is jogged out of old grooves. The man who used to drive his big shiny car alone to the city or perhaps with a neighbor executive beside him, now participates tolerantly and with growing interest in an exchange of ideas with some eager youth earning his way through school. There is an easy democracy within these commuters' trains, and as the 7:37 takes on passengers with every suburban stop, greetings and gay banter are passed. Even commuters from neighboring towns are fast becoming our "neighbors."

In the years of driving back and forth to the city we had forgot how good it is to come together, all sorts of us, each day as we do now. The daily subway rides make their contribution also. Here the types are even more varied. Navy Yard workers with their lunchboxes, high school youngsters, store clerks, and so many others that one never tires of studying and speculating about them. The elbow-rubbing within a democratic country, especially for those of a metropolitan region, offers marvelous opportunities for gaining a helpful understanding of one's fellowmen.

There are also the new views of familiar scenes. Hills and farmlands are discovered that have never been glimpsed from the highroad. Even the stretches of well-known highway and their environs look different from the train and are recognized with surprise. It is like seeing an old friend in a new-style, rather fast, but astonishingly becoming hat. Or like discovering delightfully intriguing qualities in someone you have spoken to all your life. And there are the village streets one passes, with people going about their business, children trudging to school, intimate glimpses of suburban shopping districts, back gardens, homemade garages and children's playhouses, as the train trundles through the main part of each familiar town.

A vast widening of geographical horizons is added also. We marvel at the miles of unused land so close to population centers; and as we approach the smokestacks, coal elevators and shipping cranes of the Big City, we become preoccupied with the networks of tracks, the bridges and causeways across salt marshes, the glimpses of shoreline, and the many kinds of industrial activity now daily within our compass. We hope we shall not grow accustomed to all this. The drive along country highways was beautiful and interesting; but this—this is beautiful and interesting, also, and more broadening because outside of one's own daily business and social experience.

At the close of day many of us come together again, bound for the same train, greeting one another like old friends as we slide into seats and crackle open our evening papers. There always seems a glow over the evening train. Is it because we are all going home? Nothing in life seems more sweet than just this—going home—and here we all are, after a day of widely separated experiences, sharing this most precious of simple joys.

Conversation is relaxed and happy. At each station there are brief friendly goodbyes, and we watch others climb into wife-chauffeured cars or swing up village streets that suddenly become personally interesting because we now know someone living there. Then in the deepening dusk of sunset, we chug through the outskirts of our own New England village. Light glow from comfortable white houses. Dogs are sitting on doorsteps. Our historic little town when reached is bright and cheery with lighted shop windows. . . . A breath of fresh crisp air, a few goodnights including the conductor, and with a neighbor or alone we swing into our refreshing walk up treelined residential streets toward home. Different, yes. Much in these war days will be different, but not by any means necessarily worse.

A Little Lesson in Hollywood Press—Agentry

By a Staff Photographer

Mickey Stays Young—and Deanna Grows Up

It's just a matter of press agent technique—whether you put the oomphasis on short pants or long skirts. By such machinations, as Mr. Frye explains below, the wartime tours of Mr. Rooney and Miss Durbin are being used adroitly to serve a Hollywood purpose as well as delight the Army lads—an excellent mutual bargain.

Meanwhile the news photographer, who has a somewhat different outlook on glamour from the press agent, has a field day with the young stars at his mercy. Photographer Everett Smith herewith presents uncensored shots of Mickey, above, wowing a War Fund audience at the Boston Garden with an uninhibitedly youthful imitation of Lionel Barrymore, and Deanna, growing up at Fort Devens on a diet of big Army boys and spaghetti, which, she assured her convoy of reporters, is her favorite dish.

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood has of late been casting its bread on the waters of America's wartime emergency, and now the slices are floating back covered with butter and jam.

That is to say, the film capital has been sending some of its top-flight stars out "on the road" for morale and philanthropic work, and is receiving tailor-made publicity in return.

Two such war offerings—Deanna Durbin and Mickey Rooney—are even now smacking their lips at the taste of the returning bread. To these erstwhile child stars, the butter and jam is the right to draw on, in public, a studio-designed cloak of maturity.

Step behind the scenes a moment. What the public knows is that a few months ago, an organization called "The Motion Picture Division of United Service Organizations—Camp Shows, Inc.," appeared on the Coast. At the tips of its fingers, it proved, were several screen stars, some of major, some of minor luminescence. They began appearing before soldier audiences in military camps. Others did related war work. And the newspapers and picture magazines began taking notice.

Now "publicity" is a hard word, with all sorts of unfortunate overtones, and perhaps it would be unfair to pin this label on a scheme which was doubtless motivated by much that was patriotic and unselfish.

Mickey in Boston

Mickey Rooney, for example, recently did a splendid job of sparking a War Fund rally held in the Boston Garden. His part in the program was the climax to an inspiring evening. He postured, and frolicked, and spread an infectious, oversize grin. He did his laughable imitations of Hollywood contemporaries, and banged energetically at a set of drums and cymbals. Nearly 20,000 Fund solicitors left the Garden happy, and in the next fortnight collected more than $7,600,000 for several important war causes.

Deanna Durbin, too, recently did heart-warming work among soldiers at Fort Devens, Mass., and a number of other camps. One afternoon and evening I watched her captivate the Devens soldiers.

This, however, is only half the story—the half the public knows. The rest is an interesting tale of two "child stars" and their public relations.

Both Mr. Rooney and Miss Durbin recently—to their respective employers' considerable embarrassment—grew up. It was a fact; there didn't seem to be a great deal that even Hollywood could do about it.

The studios could, of course—and did—conceal their age and keep them young with camera tricks. But this couldn't go on forever. Then, suddenly, with little more than a sideways glance at the box office, each got married—Mickey to Ava Gardner, a dark-haired North Carolinian; Deanna to Vaughn Paul, then an associate director at her studio.

Box Office Problem

What would happen to their box office appeal? It was a serious problem, involving literally millions of dollars. As juveniles, the two had drawn huge crowds into the movie houses. Mickey was the country's biggest attraction—bar none—and it was said that Deanna "made" Universal Pictures, Inc.

There were two alternatives. Either convince the public that in spite of appearances, the star really hadn't grown up at all; or else sell them a new, mature, tinseled package they'd like just as well.

Mickey Rooney took the first course, Deanna Durbin the second. They each went out on the road where they could be seen, photographed, interviewed, and "untyped" or "re-typed" in the public eye.

Mickey came to Boston with his bride on his arm, the picture of childish glee. He dressed for his first Boston press interview in a boyish shirt, the collar of which was at least two sizes too large. His shock of sandy hair was pointing hither and yon, atop a head only 5¼ feet from the ground. He shook hands with a happy little fillip, greeted reporters with "Hi, fellas," and punctuated his conversation with such Andy Hardy-isms as "boy, oh boy," "tear loose," and "yea, man."

He was, of course, news, and the story of his arrival landed on page one in practically every newspaper in Boston. The Mickey Rooney pictured there was the same jolly, juvenile, effervescent, likable boy that he is on the screen. Grown up, yes; married, yes; but still Andy Hardy at heart.

Grown-Up Deanna

Deanna Durbin could not have solved her growing-up problem that way, if, indeed, she wanted to. It was clear to everyone who caught so much as a glimpse of her during her Boston trip that this was not the little girl of "Spring Parade," or even "It Started With Eve." She resembled a highly attractive, somewhat sophisticated college co-ed. The studio, one observed, had done a rather remarkable job to keep her as young as it had.

She too was news—the age-old story of a soldier and a pretty girl. Wherever she went, the reporters and photographers were sure to go. (One might almost say it had been planned that way.) And they would flash the public what they saw. This was the time to let them in on the new Deanna.

The technique was simple. It was simple, mainly because the picture to be painted could safely be very close to the original. It would require little retouching. All that was necessary was that she be given a chance to say the right things, do the right things, go to the right places.

George Thomas, her manager (say not her "publicity man"), arranged this. An aggressive, business-like, personable young man in his early twenties—he, too, might have been mistaken for a college student. Mr. Thomas arranged a great deal.

He had her dress up in a chef's cap and apron in order to dish out spinach to a line of hungry soldiers. This made a cute picture, and it opened the way for an officer to make the obvious comment that when Deanna dished it out, the boys would eat even spinach.

Luscious Spaghetti

The star, at Mr. Thomas' suggestion, then sat down with two previously selected privates to eat the soldiers' meal of spaghetti and meat balls. This was the cue for George to take me aside—we had naturally become acquainted—and confide that the combination was "absolutely her favorite dish." Upon questioning, he admitted she also ate steak, but referred me to the girl herself for confirmation of her taste for spaghetti and meat balls. Without prompting, she obediently complied.

That afternoon and evening at Fort Devens there was a constant, friendly battle of wits between Mr. Thomas, who wanted reporters to see just enough, and the reporters, who wanted to start from there. I recall at least one skirmish he thought he lost, but actually won.

At a photographer's request, Deanna posed at a piano with soldiers grouped around her, "singing." The first thing that became evident was that Deanna Durbin couldn't play the piano—not a note. While the flashlight bulbs went off, she banged a horrible chord with all ten fingers that may or may not have looked genuine; the rest of the time she used the typical beginner's stiff right forefinger.

This worried George a lot, and also Sally Wohl, Deanna's attractive young secretary. Deanna had appeared to play in her movies, and did I think it would be wise to let the secret get out? Well, I was afraid I did, and this led to a hasty conference of the members of the Durbin team. Deanna then told me confidentially that she really did play some other songs; that it was only the unfamiliarity of the army ones that bothered her. She tried to keep a straight face, but didn't suceeed too well.

George stayed worried. He needn't have. The entire scene around the piano, his charge picking out a melody with one finger and really singing with the soldiers, did more than any he could have staged to touch up in attractive high lights the picture being painted.

The finished job sold well. It was a new Deanna Durbin who left Boston—a grown-up, scintillating, mass-appeal Deanna Durbin. She should be able to keep the Universal cash registers ringing and her own pantry well stocked with spaghetti and meat balls for many years to come.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, February 26, 1942
A Thursday Page

Missee Lee

By Arthur Ransome
Chapter Three

Meanwhile the crew of the Swallow, wakened by the pitching of the boat, found that their sea anchor had gone and that they were drifting. The first faint morning light showed that they were moving toward a coast line of brown hills. Looking about them they could see nothing but the green curtain of tropical forest that shut in the little bay where they had landed.

"What about getting our things ashore?" said Susan.

It was not easy going. Tangled climbing plants hung from tree to tree like network put there to stop them. Here and there they climbed over rocks covered with green slippery moss. Here and there between the rocks were patches of swampy ground.

Suddenly John stopped short. The others tiptoed up to him.

"A path," he said.

"That means people," said Titty.

"It's sure to go somewhere," said Roger.

They had struck the path at a bend. John had a look at his compass. "Northwest one way," he said, "and nearly east the other. We'll go east and get a look out to sea. Funny. I didn't see a sign of buildings along that shore."

"Keep together," said Susan.

"What about making a blaze," said Titty. "In case we have to get back in a hurry?"

"Good for you, Titty," said John. "I ought to have thought of it."

Titty had already got out her knife and was carving a blaze in the side of a tree. A thick sirup oozed from the bared wood and before she had finished huge blue butterflies were sucking at it, even brushing her fingers with their fluttering wings.

"That's good enough," said John. "Come on."

A Lookout Post

It was easy going now. Someone else had cut the climbing plants for them. Someone else had cleared the tropical undergrowth. Suddenly they found themselves close above the shore, with solid rock beneath their feet and the sea once more open before them.

"Gosh, what a chair," said Roger, who ran forward, hove himself up and sat down in it.

It was a huge armchair carved out of the rock. Its arms ended in dragons' heads and a prancing dragon, in shallow relief, was carved on the back of it.

"Pretty knobbly to lean against," said Roger. "But it's a grand place for a look-out post."

"The path doesn't go any farther," said John. "We'd better go and see what there is at the other end."

They set off back along the path and soon came to Titty's blaze, now marked by a cloud of blue butterflies.

"It's quite a small island," said John. "We must be nearly at the other side. Hullo . . . !" He stopped short.

"What is it?" asked Roger.

"Sh!" said Susan.

"House," whispered John. "You stay here and be ready to bolt."

They saw John going cautiously on. Where the path came out from among the trees they could see a carved red dragon on the corner of a roof of bright green tiles, and beyond it dark water under the great cliff they had seen before landing.

Minute after minute passed. John came back on the run.

"Nobody there," he said. "It's a queer kind of house. I've been into it. And the path goes right down to a jetty. But there are no boats. And there's no path from the house, only this one."

"Come on, Gibber," said Roger. "It's safe to go ahead."

The house, when they came up to it, was indeed a queer one. It had a red dragon at each end of the sagging ridge of its roof. There were red dragons at the four corners. The roof overhung the two steps that ran the whole width of the house. Behind the steps was a verandah, and behind that the house was open except for a low wall with an opening in the middle as if for a door. There was a wooden pillar on each side of the opening, so that it looked as if the whole front of the house was made up of a doorway with no door and two big windows with no glass.

"Only one room," said Susan.

"There's a sort of inner room built on behind," said John. "It's more like a summer-house than anything."

"Somebody is living here," said Susan who, the moment her eyes had grown accustomed to the shadow, had seen an open cupboard in a corner of the room. "Primus stove . . . kettle and two cups . . . and a can of paraffin. . . ." She unscrewed a cap and sniffed.

"Somebody jolly well is living here," said Roger. "English, too. Look at this."

A Latin Student

In a corner of the room furthest from the entrance there was a low wooden table and a carved stool. Roger was fingering some books on the table.

"Somebody doing Latin lessons," he said.

"Look here, Susan," said John. "Cambridge University Tutorial. It's Virgil's beastly Aeneid."

"And a Latin-English Dictionary," said Titty.

"If they're English people we're all right," said Susan. "What's in there?" She was looking through into a small inner room that opened out of the first.

The others, leaving the books, joined her. Somehow, not one of them crossed the threshold into that inner room. A little light came into it through a pattern of square holes left in the side walls, and they could see that it was empty except for an enormous red-painted chest on which was standing an upright, oblong block of wood, split half down, painted red, with Chinese characters on it painted in gold.

"It's a sort of altar," said John.

"Ought we to be here?" said Titty.

"Why not?" said John. "If it's all right for people to sweat at Latin here, it's all right for us."

Roger had gone back to the books. "English or Chinese?" he said. "Look at this. She's written her name down often enough." They looked over his shoulder at the flyleaf of the Virgil and saw a name written again and again.

Li
Miss Lee
Miss Lee, B.A.
Miss Lee, M.A.
Miss Lee, Litt.D.
Dr. Lee, M.A., Litt.D., etc.

They stared at a lot of Chinese characters written at the side.

"We'd know Chinese if we were brought up in China," said John.

"She doesn't know much," said Roger. "She's only got the first four lines. All our chaps put another line at the end, and a picture."

He showed them at the beginning of the dictionary the Latin rhyme with which students warn people not to steal their books.

"Hic liber est meus,
Testis est deus
Si quis furetur
Per collum pendetur."

"It's no good without the last line," said Roger.

"Anyway," said Susan, "if it's a girl doing lessons here she won't mind us using the house. We are going to sleep here tonight. One night in Swallow's enough and we've got no tents. All hands to fetch the things."

"Let's just have a look at the jetty," said John.

Roger Adds a Line

When they turned back they met Roger coming out of the house.

"I've put in that line she didn't know," he said. "She ought to be jolly pleased. I've done the picture, too."

"Roger!" exclaimed Susan. "In someone else's book."

"I haven't made a mess of it," said Roger. "She'd have put it in herself if she'd known it."

Susan hurried up the steps and into the house. John and Titty followed her. The dictionary lay open. The rhyme on the flyleaf was now complete:

"Hic liber est meus
Testis est deus
Si quis furetur
Per collum pendetur"

and then in Roger's handwriting:

"Like this poor cretur"

There was a picture underneath it—a man hanging by his neck.

"Have you got an indiarubber, Titty?" asked Susan, grimly.

"My pencil's a copying one," said Roger.

"So it is," said Susan, bringing the dictionary to the front of the house where there was more light. "We can't ever get it out."

"It'll make an awful mess if you try," said Roger. "And anyway, I've done it very carefully." He looked sideways at his own drawing and could not help chuckling.

"But it's not your book," said Susan.

"Roger," said John, "you're not fit to be counted able seaman. You're just an ass. A silly ass, and you may have dished the lot of us. If that girl's cross about your making a mess in her book, it'll serve you jolly well right. But it'll be bad for all of us. It's done now. Come on and help to carry things."

A Boat Near Shore

Next morning they woke soon after dawn, after a restless night. Wriggling their bones because a sleeping-bag is not much of a mattress when you sleep on a wooden floor, they scrambled up.

After breakfasting, Titty and Roger, taking Polly and Gibber with them, started off for the other side of the island to look for Amazon and give warning of strangers approaching from that quarter. Susan and John stayed at the house to make explanations, if the owner turned up.

"Ahoy!" shouted Titty suddenly at the top of her voice.

"What is it?" cried Roger, startled.

"Look, look," she almost whispered. "Is that Amazon, or isn't it?" She was tugging at her pocket to get out the telescope. "Over there. . . . Without her mast. . . . Slipping along the shore. . . . There. . . . There. . . . Between us and the trees."

Never had the telescope been so hard to focus. She got it right at last.

"It's them! It's them! I can see Peggy and Nancy. . . . But she isn't rowing. . . . She's paddling. . . . Captain Flint isn't there. She's paddling like mad. You bolt for John and Susan. I've got to keep her in sight."

"Let me look," demanded Roger.

She grabbed Gibber's lead and gave Roger the telescope. Roger took one look through it, pushed it at Titty and was gone, elbows out, head back, running as if in a race at school.

Titty wriggled her arms into the canvas slings that let her carry the parrot-cage on her back and have her hands free. She stared through her telescope. Yes, there was Amazon, with Nancy frantically paddling. Just as Titty heard John and Roger shouting together, Amazon disappeared. Creek or something, she thought.

With John's help, they got Swallow into the water and then they all climbed aboard. Titty was first, with the parrot-cage, then Susan, then Gibber, then Roger, and, last of all, John pushed her off and came in over the bows as she floated away.

At last they were able to head straight for the spot where Amazon had disappeared. With every moment they were nearer to the trees.

"I can't see the dip in the hill any longer," said Titty. "Only trees. But I can see where they went."

John looked over his shoulder. "I'll paddle in," he said.

"Amazon, ahoy!" shouted Roger. "There she is. But there's no one in here."

"They'll be close to," said Susan. "Let's do a hail all together," said Roger.

"Wait just a minute," said John. Swallow slid on into the little creek where Amazon was lying, her painter fast to a tree and her stem pulled up on swampy ground.

"Ready, now." John gave a hard pull. They felt Swallow's keel sliding through soft mud. She stopped. Roger jumped clear and landed on a huge tree-root. He grabbed her bows. In another moment John, too, was ashore and looking at Amazon.

Boat Without a Crew

"They've taken their oars," he said. "Hidden them probably."

"Nancy wasn't rowing," said Titty.

"She must have lost her oars," said John. "Using a bottom-board. Look at the mud on it. She must have done that coming in here."

Susan and Titty came ashore.

"You can see where they went," said John. "Funny. No hoofmarks of Captain Flint. But a lot of others. Barefooted."

"He wasn't with them," said Titty. "They'll have gone to fetch him."

"That's the way they went," said John. "There are their tracks. They've gone along the shore. Towards the mouth of the river." He thought a moment and made up his mind. "Look here, we'll go after them. Susan and I. I'll come back the moment we've found them. Titty and Roger stay here and look after both boats."

"Oh, I say," said Roger.

"Somebody's got to."

For a long time, Roger and Titty did as they had been told.

"Look here," said Roger at last. "This is a bit hard on Gibber. He'd like to explore and I don't see why we shouldn't so long as we stay close to the boats."

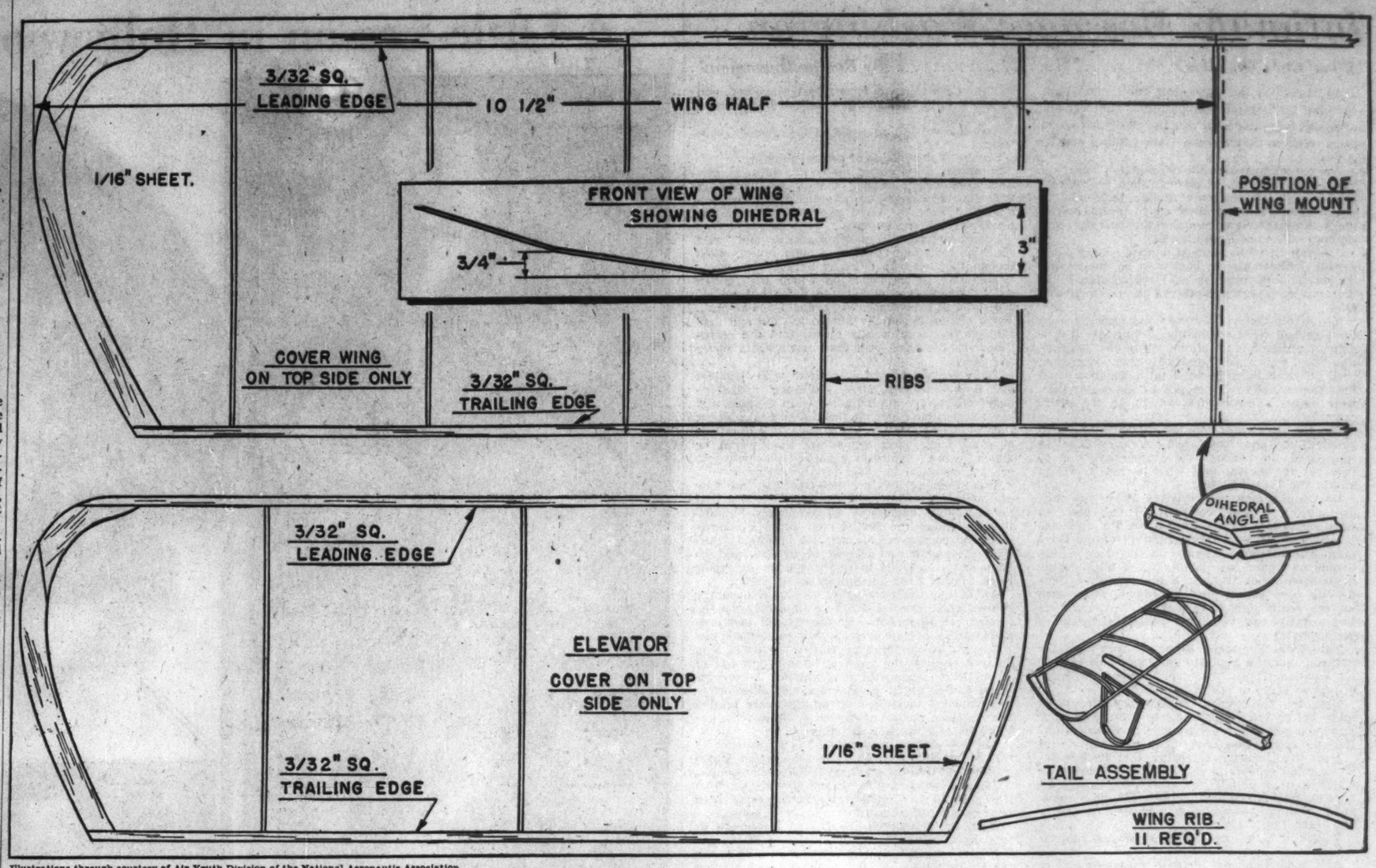
Roger held the cage while Titty wriggled her arms through the carrying loops. Then, with the cage on her back and both hands free to push aside bamboo shoots and the clinging tendrils of the climbing plants, she followed Roger. The two boats were well tied up. There could be no harm in going just a few yards from the shore.

"Don't let's go any further," said Titty almost as soon as the boats, left behind them, were hidden by the tall undergrowth.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

The two dinghies, Swallow and Amazon, were adrift in the China Sea, after abandoning their schooner, Wild Cat. In the Swallow were John, Roger, Susan, Titty and the pets, Gibber, the monkey, and Polly, the parrot. Captain Flint, Nancy and Peggy were in the Amazon. During the night, the boats became separated. The Amazon's passengers were picked up by a Chinese junk, whose crew imprisoned Captain Flint below decks. By an unexpected turn of events, Nancy and Peggy were able to escape in Amazon. But what of Swallow and its passengers?



Illustrations through courtesy of Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Heat Turns the Trick

Try It Out Yourself—19

By Frank Gillard

If you make one end of an iron poker hot by putting it in the fire, before very long the other end, too, becomes so hot that you cannot bear to touch the handle. But you can take a lighted match in your fingers and hold it without any discomfort until the flame is almost touching your skin. So it is clear that heat can travel easily along some things—such as the iron poker—and only with great difficulty along others, such as a strip of wood. Natural scientists call materials which carry heat easily "good conductors," and those which do not, "bad conductors."

Here is a simple experiment for you to do. Put a metal coin on a sheet of paper and hold it over a candle flame. Let the paper scorch, but take it away before it has been there too long, otherwise it will burn. Then look at the paper. Where the coin rested there will be no brown at all, because the metal, being a good conductor, has carried away all the heat. But the rest of the paper was not able to get rid of the heat, because paper is a bad conductor, so it became scorched.

A similar trick is to wrap a sheet of paper around an ordinary wooden and metal penholder, and to heat that in the same way. The piece of paper around the wooden part will scorch, but the piece around the metal part will remain untouched.

Here is a trick you can try with your friends. Put some coins of different values in a hat. Give the hat to your friends. Tell them that you are going out of the room and that when you have gone they must stand in a circle, take one coin out of the hat, and pass it from hand to hand round the circle. Each player must hold it tightly first in one hand and then in the other before passing it on.

When the coin has been round the ring it must be replaced in the hat with all the others. Then you will come back into the room and immediately pick from the hat the coin which they used. It is quite simple. The metal coin, being a good conductor, takes heat from your friends' hands, and all you have to do is to feel for the one in the hat which is warm!

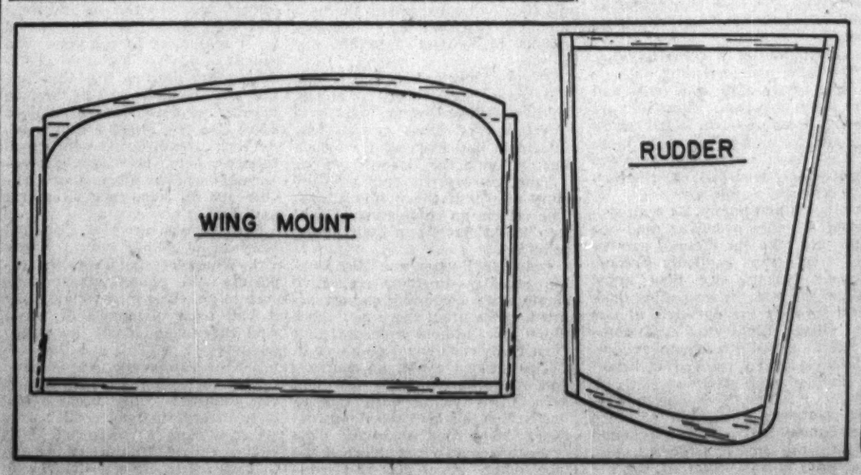
We use good conductors in geysers to carry heat into the water, and in engines to carry heat away from the cylinders, and in many other ways. We make plenty of use of bad conductors as well. For instance, we build houses of bad conductors in order to keep the heat inside in the winter and outside in the summer. Our clothes are made of bad conductors, so that the heat of our bodies will not be able to escape.

In some countries people use bad conductors to do their cooking. They take a large, wooden box, line it with felt, and fill it with hay and straw and paper. A deep lid is hinged onto the box, and this is padded with bad conductors in the same way. One small space is left in the middle of the box. When the housewife is cooking a pudding, for instance, she puts it in a basin and heats it in her oven. Then, as soon as it is thoroughly hot all through, she takes her oven cloth, picks up the hot basin, and pops it—pudding and all—into the empty space in the middle of her cooking box, fastening down the lid quickly. And there it is! The heat of the pudding cannot escape, so it goes on cooking quite nicely. This is a clever way of saving fuel and expense.

(Watch the page For Young People next Thursday for another trick you can try out yourself.)

Bring Out Your Hobbies

Our hobby feature has been crowded off the page for some weeks by the model airplane series, which is taking a great deal of space. We have a drawer full of hobby letters from our young readers, however, and we hope to begin publishing them soon again. Meanwhile, we still welcome letters about hobbies and we hope all our girl and boy readers will write to tell us about theirs.



An Advanced Stick Model

Let's Get Into the Air—6

By Freeman Cleaves

Today we are to start to construct an advanced stick model. While materials for this model, third in the Air Youth of America series, may be obtained already prepared in a kit, the builder should also be able to construct the model from raw materials. Today we will discuss wing, fuselage and tail assembly, leaving the job of carving a propeller until next week.

Make sure you have sufficient material on hand to complete the entire plan. Check your material as follows:

Motor or fuselage stick, 14⅜ inches x 3/32 inch, hard balsa; 8-inch propeller block; two landing wheels one inch in diameter; 28 inches of rubber either 3/32 or ⅛ inch wide; 16 inches of .020 piano wire; one standard size sheet (175 square inches) of model airplane tissue; one metal thrust bearing; two ¼-inch brass washers; ½ ounce of cement; ½ ounce of clear dope; sheet of waxed paper; small sheet of fine sand paper. Also, sheet balsa 1/16 inch thick for wing tip bows, elevator tips, top of wing mount and bottom or rudder. Balsa strips 3/32 inch square for spars, ribs, leading and trailing edges.

Removing Wrinkles

If you buy a kit, use a warm—not hot—laundry iron to remove the wrinkles from the plan and the model airplane tissue covering. Before starting to build, first prepare a cardboard or wooden pattern, known as a template, for the ribs. Lightly sandpaper all the wooden stock before cutting out the parts. Use the template to cut out eleven ribs, then cut out and finish the leading and trailing edges, wing tip bows and wing mount.

Cover the plan with the waxed paper and pin the leading and trailing edges in place directly over the plan. Do not stick the pins through the balsa strips but place them outside the leading and trailing edges in front and back of each rib and cross them over the strips.

The ribs are cemented into place and allowed to dry, then the wing tip bows. As shown in the drawing, the wing is a polyhedral wing, that is, it has more than one angle. In forming the required angles, press a razor blade a little way into the exact center of the leading and trailing edge spars at the point where the spars are to be bent upward. Holding the spar with the nicked side down, bend the opposite side gently upward to form the dihedral angle. Take care not to break the spar in two. The polyhedral angles are formed about halfway between the center section and the tip, the dihedral angle being at the center. The wing mount, which is built separately, is not cemented into place until after the wing has been covered.

Assemble the Elevator

Assemble the elevator parts directly on top of the drawing (Note that the elevator is a miniature wing). Assemble and cover the rudder as a separate unit and cement it to the bottom of the motor stick. In most instances the rudder points upward, but in this particular model the tip of the rudder also acts as a tail skid.

Remove all surplus cement around the joints before covering the framework with tissue. The wing is covered with four separate strips of paper on the upper side only. Use one piece to cover the area between each angle. Apply the paper to the framework with clear dope and a small art brush, coating only a small section at a time. Cover the top side of the elevator with a single sheet of paper. The rudder and wing mount are covered on the left side only. After the dope has thoroughly dried, stand the wing and elevator on the trailing edges and spray them very lightly with water to tighten the paper as uniformly as possible.

Next week we will carve a propeller and complete our advanced stick model.

(This is the sixth of 12 articles on model airplane building, which are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday).

Books for Today!

Book Reviews

"All Work, No Play . . ."

"Aviation Cadet Dick Hilton Wins His Wings at Pensacola," by Henry B. Lent and illustrated with official U. S. Navy photographs (The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75), though fictional in form is a real story about a real boy who became a navy flier. The many thrill-packed hours of training, hard work and discipline which Dick spent at the Naval Air Station are described in a vivid way. Boys will appreciate how he felt on that great day when the Commandant called out "Ensign Richard Holton!"—handed him his orders and shook his hand. "Congratulations, Hilton—and many happy landings!" he said.

"War In The Air: Fighting Planes and Pilots in Action," by John B. Walker, with illustrations of all types of military planes in action by Barry Bart (Random House, New York. $1.00), presents accurate and dramatic descriptions of modern air fighting and bombing techniques. G. De Freest Larner, Colonel, U. S. Army Air Corps, says in his introduction: "This book, based on up-to-date and thorough knowledge of military aviation, is a source to which every reader can turn for the facts about the most dramatic and significant developments in modern warfare, and should therefore be on the must reading list of every American citizen, young and old."

Uncle Sam's Navy

"Our Navy's Striking Power: Close-ups of Its Latest Equipment," by Leonard G. Winans and illustrated by Robert Sherry (Grosset & Dunlap, New York. 50 cents), answers some of the questions people are asking about the United States Navy, such as "Has it modern gadgets to match any new tricks an enemy might spring?" and "Is it equipped for the sea-air fighting of today?" Descriptions of the magnetic mine defense; amphibian tanks, submarine net cutter and many other mechanical devices are given. All the material for the book was obtained with the co-operation of the Navy Department.

A more comprehensive book about Uncle Sam's Navy is the revised edition of Kendall Banning's "The Fleet Today" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London. $2.50). This timely volume tells the story of the "selective recruiting system"—tells how it works and traces the progress of the young applicant for enlistment from the moment he enters the recruiting station through the various stages and follows his career step by step. Chapters on the special training for submarines, gunnery practice and on the training of airplane pilots will appeal to older boys.

Youth and Ships

"Youth And The Sea," by John J. Floherty, with photographs and drawings by the author (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York. $2), offers information about ships and the ways of the sea. With a gigantic program of shipbuilding going on in America today, Uncle Sam needs a trained personnel to man the merchant ships that must ply the waters of the globe tomorrow.

Mr. Floherty's book informs youth of the great development that recent years have brought to transportation at sea. He says: "It is no longer necessary for the lad who would go to sea to fight his way through the hard and inadequate school of experience. The streamlined sailor of today, whether he wears the gold braid of the officer or the dungarees of deck or engine room, is prepared for his career by skilled tutors under conditions that only a just and benign Government could make possible."

Actual observations of officers and men in training in classrooms and in boatwork, carried on by the Maritime Commission, enabled the author to write and photograph the material found in this attractive and readable volume.

Florence Bethune Sloan.

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Harvard and Yale Open 42d Traditional Hockey Series at Boston Arena Saturday

Remodeled Crimsons Hope To End Blue Domination

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A Harvard University hockey team which has been more than slightly remodeled since the Christmas vacation is today looking ahead to next Saturday when it will face Yale here at Boston Arena in the 85th game of a hockey series that began back at the turn of the century.

As the Crimson puck chasers faced this first game in a best-of-three series, they were mindful of the fact that it has been three long years not only since Harvard has won the annual series from the Elis, but three long years since the Crimson has notched even as much as a solitary victory. Both games last year ended in 8-2 triumphs for the Blue, while the year previous Yale won by scores of 4-2 and 5-1.

New Coach

Just as anxious as the players for a victory this Saturday evening is their new coach, Johnny Chase, who took over the team in mid-season after Clark Hodder resigned, and who has changed the sextet here and there in an effort to give it the impetus and emphasis it needed.

Johnny, one of Harvard's outstanding stars of the middle 1920's, has one quite special reason for seeking a win, and that is that in all his career as a player—from the time he started out as a freshman until the time he closed out his college days as captain—Johnny never played on a hockey team which bowed to the Blue of New Haven. And this debonaire, still youthful coach has no intention of dipping the Crimson colors this year if he can help it.

Not Over-Optimistic

You could not call Johnny Chase over-optimistic nor even over-confident as he faces the inception of this 42d series Saturday. Yet at the same time you will not find him pessimistic, nor alarmed at the prospects.

Instead you will find him convinced that Harvard has just as good a chance of winning as Yale, and that whichever club happens to be hitting on all cylinders will walk off with the victory. "There is nothing markedly different between any of the so-called Big Three teams this season," he maintains, "and I know that if the Harvard boys play as I know they can play, they will win."

Three For Three

In taking the team over in mid-season, Chase has so far handled the reins in just six games, recording three victories and three losses for an average of .500. He maintains, however, that the record could have been better if the team had clicked regularly instead of only for short periods at a time. He laments that "we seem to play out best hockey in the tightest spots, but the trouble is that the tightest spots do not come often enough."

In the short weeks Johnny has been handling the club, he had made a few changes both in individual positions and in style of attack. The changes in position have proved beneficial, but those in style of play have not been in vogue with the Crimson long enough to be able to be judged.

Main Shifts

Main player shifts have seen Johnny Paine moved from first line center between George Gebelein and Gordon McGrath to the defense, and the promotion of Caleb Loring to the first line to fill the vacancy. Loring, however, will play left wing with McGrath moving over to center. Capt. Greely Summers remains at defense, with Abbott Fenn scheduled to start against Yale in goal.

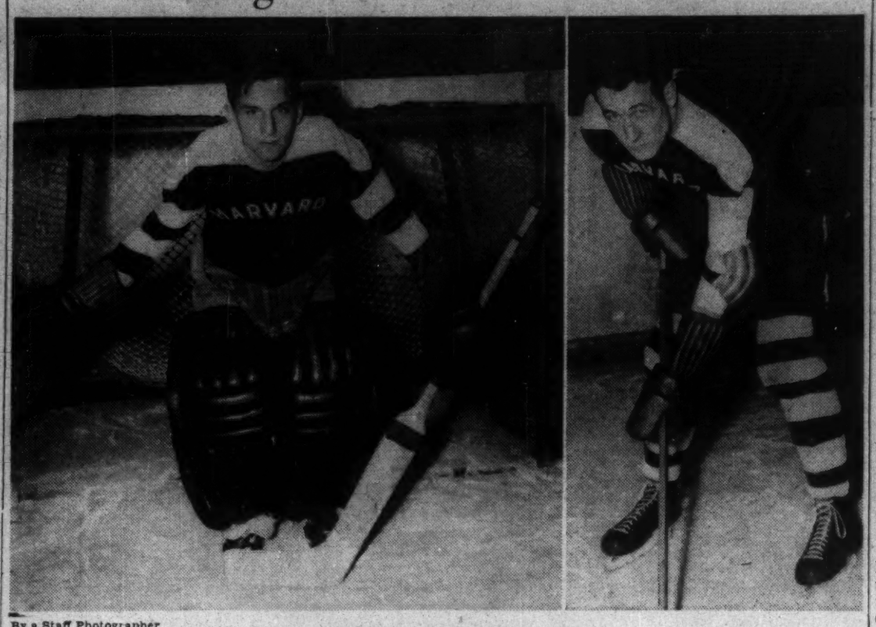
Chase has a second line ready, composed of Marcus Beebe at left wing, Earle Acker at center, and John Burton at right wing. All sophomores, these boys are taking rapidly to the new style of play Chase has introduced. Other defensemen include George Dreher, who may at the last minute be named to start, and Charles Griffith, while a third line which may see service is made up of George Hackett, Al Everts, and George Harding.

Good Skaters

"The team is a good-skating club," Chase declares, "and I have my hopes for Saturday." The Crimson misses Burgy Ayres, rangy center who has not been out for the team since mid-years as he is concentrating on a course for a commission in the Navy.

Following the opening game with Yale, Harvard is due to meet Princeton at The Skating Club of Boston's rink next Wednesday and then to play the second game with the Elis at New Haven Feb. 7. If a play-off is necessary it will be held back here in Boston Feb. 11. In the annual series Harvard has won 27, Yale 13, with one tied. In games Harvard has won 52, Yale 28, with four tied.

Facing Their Red-Letter Game



By a Staff Photographer

Host to the Elis This Saturday

Abbott Fenn, left, and Greely Summers, goalie and captain of this season's Harvard varsity hockey team, are facing a red-letter day in more ways than one when they meet Yale at Boston Arena Saturday. Not only is this a traditional contest, but it means the earning of a major "H" to all Crimson players who appear in the line-up. Both seniors, these two players have yet to beat Yale as varsity hockey men, as the Elis won the annual series in two straight games in 1940 and 1941.

Wagner Fooled Critics By Making Boston Staff

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 26—The most popular fellow in this Red Sox training camp? Charley Wagner, and with room to spare. It always has been that way, in fact, ever since the dapper young pitcher first showed up at this spring base of the Boston club.

Until 1941, Wagner's popularity was confined to the social side. He was one of those nice looking youngsters who made friends quickly. Give him a day in the lobby of any hotel and he would be greeting each guest by his or her first name.

But last season the Reading, Pa., hurler made himself a popular member of the Red Sox family. Almost overnight he blossomed forth into a winning pitcher, and at a time when a lot of people figured that lack of size and stamina might hasten his permanent journey to the minor leagues.

Too Small

Too small for the majors, they said. One of those good minor league pitchers who will always be just a shade under major caliber. And 1941 was to have been his final chance to make Joe Cronin's staff. The next ticket to Louisville was to be of the one-way variety.

But Warner dug his spikes into Florida's sandy soil, worked hard to get in shape and was ready when Cronin gave him his big chance.

First came a non-decision start against the Senators in Washington, April 16. Next came an extra-inning effort in Yankee Stadium, decided when little Phil Rizzuto hit a homer. But Wagner had looked all right. Then, after being driven to the showers by the hard-hitting Tigers, he delivered a seven-hitter in 11 innings at Chicago.

Through May, June, July and part of August Wagner was in and out. He pitched a couple of good games, but Cronin moved him to the bull pen. Around mid-August, more in desperation than anything else, the manager put Charley in to start, and from then until the end of the season the boy proved that he belongs in the American League. Five times in a row he started and went the route. Two of the victories were shutouts. One was a brilliant 1-0 defeat of Bob Feller. After the curtain had dropped in September, Charley had won 12 and lost eight, and already was being figured as a certain regular starter in 1942.

The combination of a fair screwball, sinker, change of pace and improved control brought about the sudden and unexpected arrival of Wagner among the winners last year. Coaching by Frank Shellenback, Moe Berg and Joe Cronin helped, too. But behind it all was a mounting determination and confidence that he belonged in the majors.

At Charlotte

From Charlotte and Rocky Mount in the Piedmont League, Wagner moved on to Minneapolis and the experienced tutoring of Donie Bush. A big year there in 1937 and a good start in '38 earned him a promotion to the Red Sox. But trips in '39 and '40 to Louisville were necessary before the rough edges were filed down. Now it looks as if the boy never will get back to the bus circuits. And that is all right with him.

Among Wagner's glowing 1941 accomplishments was a neat 3.08 earned run average. Even Dick Newsome, with his 19 victories, could do no better than 4.12 in that paramount department. Charley was near the top in the league. And he will be again this time.

If Newsome heads Joe Cronin's staff of regular starters, young Wagner will be right up there behind Dick. This spring campaign should develop a merry battle between Joe Dobson and Charley for the No. 2 spot. However, the Reading youth had just as soon go along as No. 3, because 12 months ago he was being called a perennial minor leaguer.

To keep the record straight, this is Wagner's eighth year in pro ball. His record with the Boston club is 17 wins, 12 losses. The boy is called "Broadway" around here because he can go at least two weeks without wearing the same suit two days running.

The tourists and Sarasota folk like the new grandstand at Payne Field. It is a vast improvement over the old wooden structure. A new set of bleachers have been erected along the third base line, which are the sun seats during the afternoon games.

* * *

The full squad is due in town by Monday morning and early next week Cronin will probably let the boys play a practice game—one of those regular-yannigan affairs. Joe always says there is no better way to get in shape than by playing games.

* * *

The first Grapefruit League date for the Red Sox comes one week from Saturday with the New York Giants at Miami. It will be a two-game week-end series, as a matter of fact.

* * *

Win Green was on the job in the clubhouse, fresh from his National Hockey League wars with the Bruins. He must be one of the busiest men in pro sports.

Top Jumpers Compete For Ski Honors

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Feb. 26 (AP)—Top-rated skiers of the nation will ride Pine Mountain's towering slide Sunday in quest of the elusive 300-foot leap—a feat yet to be achieved in America.

Shooting at the mark will be the big four of American skiing—Torger Tokle, Alf Engen, Walter Bietila and Art Devlin—and two or three youngsters from this rugged mining country where they learn to ski shortly after learning to walk.

Tokle, who holds the official American distance record of 288 feet set in Snoqualmie Ski Bowl near Seattle in 1941, was conceded the best chance of hitting the mark.

"I'm due for the Army this summer," says the Norseman, "and before I go I want to jump 300 feet. If there's a 300-foot jump in Pine Mountain landing, I'm going to reach for it."

Engen, a Salt Lake City veteran who recently was barred by the Amateur Ski Association and then reinstated, came close to the 300-foot mark in a practice jump in the West a few years ago when he covered 296 feet. He holds the Pine Mountain Hill record with a 267-foot jump.

Bietila, an Ishpeming, Mich., jumper, rated the best American-born skier last year, is a Naval Aviation Cadet. He is being granted leave to compete. Devlin, a stylist from Lake Placid, has pressed Tokle for honors in every meet they entered the last two years. If conditions are right, either might reach the 300-foot goal.

Ted Zoberski, Land O'Lakes, Wis., and Roy Laramie, Iron Mountain, are youngsters who may press veterans for the honor of being the first to leap the length of a football field.

Whether they make it, say ski enthusiasts, is up to them. The design of the scaffold and landing is such that the jump could be made safely, they believe.

Mild Reaction To Abandoned Grid Schedule

NEW YORK (AP)—New York University's decision to abandon football brought only a mild reaction in the scattered student body, although there were indications that a number of players would transfer to colleges where they would be able to play football.

At least two players definitely announced their intentions to shift to other colleges and said they expected many others to follow their example. They were Bill Irons, captain of the 1941 freshman team, and former all-state scholastic center at West Haven, Conn., High, and Henry Majlinger, regular tackle. Following the lead of Coach Mal Stevens, Alverne Chalek, regular end, said that if the university thought it was appropriate to drop football, that was all right with him, but he added that not many of his teammates agreed.

The only sign of a student protest, outside of small groups that gathered occasionally to discuss things, came from the undergraduate newspaper council, composed of editors and sports editors of the four undergraduate newspapers. The council is attempting to formulate a plan under which football could be continued economically by playing home games at Ohio Field, owned by the university, instead of at Yankee Stadium.

An editorial of the "Commerce Bulletin," one of the four papers, refers to the athletic council as "a group of cowards," and says: "N. Y. U. should have played at Ohio Field instead of at the Stadium. Instead, the authorities chose to let down the university's thousands of students by abolishing football."

Meanwhile, Fordham University athletic authorities said they had made no plans for scheduling a new opponent in place of N. Y. U., which was to have played the Rams Nov. 28.

Shortage Halts Tennis Tourney Hopes in Brazil

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—A shortage of tennis balls and transportation difficulties resulting from the war has caused the Brazilian Tennis Council to postpone the South American championships, scheduled for June or July.

Only a small number of English-made balls is available, the North American stocks are exhausted, and the Brazilian balls, made in only one factory, are not considered good enough for championship play. The Argentine Tennis Federation, feeling the squeeze, recently ordered 5,000 dozen Brazilian balls.

Scores 53 Points

MT. HOPE, W. Va., Feb. 26 (AP)—John (Brooms) Abramovic of Salem College scored 53 points last night as Salem defeated West Virginia Wesleyan in basketball, 87 to 83.

Abramovic tallied 21 field goals and 11 fouls to run his individual total for 20 games this season to 598 points. He set a new West Virginia Conference individual scoring record.

The score was tied 77 to 77 at the end of the regulation playing time, and Abramovic scored all his team's points in the extra period.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Scribes Talk About A. L. Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., Feb. 26—A group of baseball writers were sitting around in the lobby of the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, waiting for the Red Sox to get in uniform and take their initial spring workout at Payne Field. Someone mentioned Ted Williams, and the effect his loss may have on the Boston club.

"I'm not so sure he won't show up here next week," said one scribe. "If he should be reclassified by his draft board, and put back in 1A, he could get down here in a hurry. But if he doesn't play left field for this club in '42, I don't know where to guess it will finish."

Drives In Runs

"You can't lose the best hitter in baseball and not miss him," said another. "Some other guy may drive in a few of those runs, but not as many as Ted. He can hit for me any time."

"A lot of people seem to think that the White Sox will be tough in this league this year," said the first writer. "The draft isn't apt to hit Dykes very hard, if at all."

"If they don't look any better this spring than they did last September, they'll finish up in Buffalo," put in a third. "I never saw a slower, more helpless looking ball club. A couple of fellows in that infield can't play more than two weeks at a stretch without relief."

Hassett A Yank

"I'll have to string along with the Yankees," said another scribe. "That's my team. The war hasn't bothered them much. The draft took Sturm, but Joe McCarthy probably would have traded him anyway. I still think Joe will get McQuinn from St. Louis. Buddy Hassett is a nice fellow, but he doesn't look like a Yankee ball player to me. Not their kind of a hitter."

"Just the same, I'd like to see the boy play the bag this year. He deserves a break."

"Washington has lost two good ball players—Travis and Lewis," said the first newspaperman. "And I hear they've lost a couple or third basemen since, too. Every time Clark Griffith calls in another third sacker from the minors, the Army takes him over. Maybe Bucky Harris will be out there in the infield when the season opens."

Second Baseman

"Detroit might make a little trouble," said another. "I hear they may lose Mullin in the outfield. But they'll be all right. They tell me this Bill Hitchcock from Kansas City is quite a shortstop. And Jimmy Bloodworth will help them at second base. He'll hit a few home runs in that Detroit park. He hits a long ball. He's the guy they've been looking for to replace Charley Gehringer."

"I thought that Dutch Meyer would make the grade."

"Well, they tell me he looked pretty good in the minor leagues, but choked up when he came to the Tigers. He was a great football player. It may be that he'll loosen up after a while—get those football kinks out of his legs."

"Where will Cleveland land minus Feller?"

Indians Tough

"Don't be too sorry for the Indians. That young Boudreau might come up with a great year. He'll miss Feller, of course, like the Red Sox will miss Williams. But Peckinpaugh has had a chance to size up the situation by now and he'll gradually get rid of the ball players who have been holding the club back. Boudreau is a swell guy. They'll play ball for him."

"It looked like Connie Mack had a new star in this Sam Chapman, and now he's working for Uncle Sam. This probably will be a tough season for the A's."

"How about the Browns?"

"Now you've said something. There's an outfit that might fool everybody. It played .500 ball after Sewell took it over last year. It can score runs in bunches. A lot of power. A little better pitching and Luke might have some fun in this league."

Athletic Move Being Debated In Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—An official prediction that the proposed withdrawal of Mississippi State-supported colleges from intercollegiate athletics soon would be carried out added fuel to the statewide dispute as to whether such a step would help or hinder wartime morale.

The prediction came from Harold Gautier of Pascagoula, member of the State Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning, which has under consideration a resolution calling for discontinuance of intercollegiate athletics. The board is investigating the status of contracts with coaches and out-of-state schools, and of stadium bonds.

"I'm in favor of it and I think it will be done," he said. "All sports should be abandoned. There's too much complacency about this war still."

It was disclosed also that the Southeastern Conference executive committee would meet in new Orleans March 7 and discuss the possibility that the University of Mississippi and Mississippi State, the two Mississippi members, might withdraw or ask for leave of absence—a step which would reduce the Conference to 10 members.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Havana—"I think I'll win 30 games this year," said Pitcher Kirby Higbe, who arrived at the Brooklyn Dodgers camp yesterday and ended his one-man revolt against training in Havana. "But I would have been good for 40 if I had been allowed to remain in Miami."

Dixie Walker also arrived yesterday, leaving the Dodgers with only three absentees, Pitchers White Wyatt and Jack Kraus, both holdouts, and Catcher Herman Franks, who was permitted to report late.

* * *

Orlando, Fla.—Jake Early, the muscular Washington catcher, has his eye on the cleanup spot in the Senators' batting order. As a result, he has come up with a new batting stance which he figures will give his swing more power. Early batted .287 last season and led the club with 11 homers.

* * *

El Centro, Calif. — The Pittsburgh Pirates who play golf in their leisure hours are bemoaning the fact they left their clubs at home.

Manager Frankie Frisch, who for two years has opposed golfing by his players except on open dates, made the surprise announcement that his pitchers and catchers may shoot a few holes either before or after baseball practice.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Outfielder Tuck Stainback, who was traded to Kansas City by Detroit during the winter and was signed yesterday by the Yankees, lost no time getting into a New York uniform.

"This is the break I've been looking for," Stainback said as he prepared for his 10th season in organized baseball. "I'll make Mr. McCarthy glad he took me on."

* * *

Tampa, Fla.—Ival Goodman, who spent much of last season on the bench because of injuries and illness, is getting around like a breath of spring and if he can hit homers like he did in 1939, one-third of Cincinnati's search for a slugging outfielder may be over. Ten pounds heavier than in 1941, Goodys says he is confident of holding down right field this year.

* * *

Miami, Fla. — The New York Giants will not use their pitching veterans when they go to Havana this week end to open the exhibition season against the Dodgers. Manager Mel Ott has named Ace Adams, Johnny Wittig, Hugh East, Tom Sunkel, Dave Koslo, Salvatore Maglie, John Hubbell and Jess Danna for the two-game series. Veterans Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher, Cliff Melton and Bill McGee won't even make the trip.

* * *

Avalon, Calif.—Pitcher Bill Lee, probably the best conditioned and most determined athlete in the camp of the Chicago Cubs, also will be the No. 1 hurler today for the Bruins' first batting practice. Listed on the trading block during the winter, the veteran reported to camp in remarkable shape, and expressed a desire to remain with the Cubs.

* * *

Clearwater, Fla.—Cleveland's infielders and outfielders had just finished their first workout when Manager Lou Boudreau remarked: "I would like to single out Roy Weatherley for a word or two of comment. I never saw him looking better and his enthusiasm and general spirit before the workout and out there on the field was marvelous."

Roy was in Roger Peckinpaugh's "doghouse" several times last season.

* * *

Anaheim, Calif. — "I should climb up around .300 again," said Mike Kreevich shortly after he signed his contract with the Philadelphia Athletics. The former Chicago White Sox outfielder said the Athletics' park was a "great place to hit," while the White Sox park was a "tough spot."

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla. — Pitcher Harry Gumbert and Catcher Ken O'Dea are the only Card batterymen not yet at work.

* * *

Lakeland, Fla.—Billy Hitchcock, purchased from the New York Yankees' Kansas City farm, is supposed to be the 1942 Detroit Tiger shortstop, but Murray Franklin declares he will have something to say about that position. Franklin, up from Little Rock, hit two home runs yesterday in Detroit's first batting drill.

* * *

Philadelphia — Shortstop Bobby Bragan signed his 1942 contract with the Philadelphia Phils today shortly before the club was to leave for spring training camp at Miami Beach.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls. For	Gls. Agst
New York	26	14	1	53	154	122
Toronto	23	13	3	49	135	109
Boston	21	14	5	47	125	94
Chicago	20	17	3	43	122	116
Detroit	15	23	3	33	113	135
Brooklyn	14	26	1	29	113	144
Montreal	13	25	3	29	100	140

Bob Grove won 300 big league games between the first and last appearances he made on the mound, but he bowed in with a defeat and bowed out the same route.

Sports Around the Hub

New Hampshire Gets Ski Prize

Overnight the eyes of the ski world have shifted to New England where, for the first time in history, the National Four Event Ski Championship will be held at New Hampshire's Belknap Mountains Area, March 7 and 8. Originally scheduled for the Donner area in California, the national event was canceled when the main downhill course was closed by military authorities.

Responsible for obtaining this important event is the Winnipesaukee Ski Club. Regretting California's misfortune but not wishing to see this great meet lapse for 1942, the Winnipesaukee Club sought and obtained sanction of the meet from Roger Langley, President of the National Ski Association, through its President, Charles M. Smith, Vice-President, Jason C. Sloan, and Meet Director, Earle W. Chandler.

Added attraction on these dates will be the holding of the U. S. Eastern Amateur Four Event Ski Championship, a newly created star attraction. Called a Victory Tournament it has been appropriately dedicated to the many thousands of valiant skiers in the fighting services of the United Nations.

* * *

For those girls who admire "big, strong men" the Massachusetts' State Weight Lifting Championships to be held at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union Gymnasium on Sunday afternoon and evening might be of interest. For here will gather the finest collection of strong men in years. With nearly 100 athletes entered from Harvard, Boston University, Tufts, as well as from clubs in Worcester, Lawrence, Lowell, Springfield, New Bedford, Fall River, and Greater Boston, the meet promises to be the biggest in decades.

* * *

In these times, when the young fellow is needed in Selective Service, the major league baseball team with the reliable veteran available is following the trend of the modern era—preparedness. Paul Waner, veteran outfielder of the Braves, returned his signed contract today, and that means the Gaffney Street team has a timely hitter and fielder on hand.

Although Waner has long since seen his best days as a regular throughout the entire schedule, the veteran can step up to the plate at a moment's notice or take the field with an assurance and do a capable job. Last year Waner got into 106 games during the season, batted for .267, fielded for .961 and batted in 50 runs, ranking third in both batting average and runs batted in on the club.

In the morning announcement Manuel Salvo, pitcher, and Al Montgomery, catcher, sent in their contracts.

* * *

Sports Shorts

The three-day National Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Tournament gets underway at Yale today with finals slated for Saturday . . . Boston University's basketball team edged Brown last night, 59 to 57 . . . Dartmouth's quintet topped Holy Cross at Hanover last night, 58 to 44 . . . The Third Annual Interbank Ski Meet will be held in North Conway, N. H., on Saturday and Sunday under the sponsorship of Manufacturers Trust Company of New York . . . Massachusetts' amateur golf champion of 1940, Leo Martin, has volunteered for service with the United States Navy . . . Dartmouth's swimming team rolled up a 60-to-15 victory over Brown last night in the Hanover pool. The Middle Atlantic States Skeet Championships, held since 1932 at the Loantaka Skeet Club, Morristown, N. J., will be staged this year on the grounds of the Remington Gun Club in Lordship, Conn.

Timely Defeat Sends Senna To His Draft Board

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP)—Walter Senna, who had to return to North Dartmouth, Mass., to report to his draft board in any case, was eliminated yesterday from the eighteenth annual Dixie amateur golf tournament in one of two first-day surprises.

Although the co-medalist, Senna took a 3-and-2 beating from Sanford Rissman of Chicago in the first round of match play.

He also lost in a five-hole medal play-off to Skee Reigel of Los Angeles.

In the other upset, Bob Servis, the former amateur champion of Ohio, of Dayton, was sent to the sidelines 3 and 2 by William Y. Stembler of Miami.

The spotlight was taken by Earl Christiansen, Miami policeman and Florida State amateur champion, who eliminated Arnold Minkley of Chicago, 6 and 5, and played out the round for a three-under-par 69.

Andy Augatis of Dayton, Ohio, won his way to the quarter-finals by beating Bob McCullers of Miami, 3 and 2. Two other favorites, Angelo Petroglia of Norwood, N. J., and Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, easily eliminated Bill Grant of Miami and Jack Hathaway of Miami. Petroglia won 6 and 5, Stranahan 3 and 2. Stranahan has won two winter circuit tournaments.

Trophy for MacMitchell

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Leslie MacMitchell, New York University miler who was named winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Award for 1941, will receive the trophy given by the A. A. U. to its outstanding athlete each year at a luncheon here Sunday.

The presentation will be made by Laurence Di Benedetto of New Orleans, President of the A. A. U.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees signed Catcher Bill Dickey, Washington Senators signed Catcher Rick Ferrell and Outfielder Earl Averill, a free agent, signed contract with Boston Bees.

Three Years Ago

Gottfried Von Cramm announced return to tennis wars in Egyptian championships. Henry Picard won Tomasville open golf tourney with 211.

Sailors Win Again

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Feb. 26 (AP)—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station basketball team won its 26th victory in 31 starts last night by trouncing Carroll College of Waukesha, Wis., 59 to 41. The Sailors, who led 30 to 12 at half-time, used 15 players, all but three of them entering the scoring. Dalecky got 13 points for Carroll.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 25
By the Associated Press

American League
Springfield 4, Hershey 1.
Buffalo 4, New Haven 2.
Pittsburgh 11, Providence 4.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.

American Association
Fort Worth 5, Minneapolis 1.

Eastern Amateur League
Baltimore 5, New York 3.
Atlantic City 7, River Vale 6.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls. For	Gls. Agst
Johnstown	30	16	5	65	209	174
New York	30	18	5	65	230	178
Boston	29	15	6	64	217	163
Washington	24	24	5	53	215	225
Baltimore	22	27	4	48	210	230
Atlantic City	17	33	1	35	200	262
River Vale	14	33	4	32	184	213

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	13	7	3	29	108	75
Johnstown	13	7	1	27	80	72
Washington	11	10	2	24	91	92
Atlantic City	10	10	1	21	82	86
Baltimore	9	12	2	20	85	98
Boston	8	10	2	18	71	77
River Vale	6	14	1	13	66	92

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 358,000
Previous day's sales 339,130
1942 volume to date 19,969,861
1941 volume to date 21,163,915

Stock Trend Indefinite In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—There were plenty of moderate ground gainers in today's stock market but about as many were unable to make headway.

Dealings were spiritless at the start and transfers for the full stretch were at the rate of around 350,000 shares, another of the low volumes since last June. Most rails slipped and fractional variations either way ruled near the final hour.

Boardroom analysts thought the war news was about a stand-off marketwise, although reports of American naval successes and further blasts at the Japanese fleet in the southwest Pacific provided some encouragement. Persistent tax doubts and fears of more labor rifts restrained many potential bidders.

Among stocks Douglas Aircraft again moved up in reflection of its record earnings statement. Ahead at intervals were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, General Electric, Standard Oil (N. J.), General Motors, Boeing, American Telephone and du Pont.

Inclined to lag were Southern Railway, Great Northern, Anaconda, Chrysler, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Sears Roebuck, Youngstown Sheet, Phelps Dodge, and Consolidated Edison.

Supports in an uneven curb were Chesebrough, N. J. Zinc, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. On the offside were Glen Alden Coal, Humble Oil, and American Hard Rubber.

Bonds Slant Lower

The bond market idled along in a fractional range today with the main trend slanting a little lower as the session went into the final hour. A few rails and specialties contested the lower drift.

Attracting some buying interest were Chicago & Western Indiana 4s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Erie 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s and Texas Corp. 3s.

Moving sidewise most of the time were, among others, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Western Maryland 4s, International Telephone 5s, Alleghany modified 5s and Rock Island general 4s.

U. S. Governments followed a similarly narrow and trendless course both over the counter and on the stock exchange.

Moderate dips in a few Australia and other South Pacific bonds stood out in an otherwise narrow foreign department.

Grain Price Trend Is Irregular Today

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Grain prices today derived only moderate, and in some cases temporary, support from Senate passage of legislation which would restrict the flow of Government-owned wheat and corn from ever-normal granary stocks into consumption.

Market quotations were up fractions to almost a cent at times, with corn and rye showing the most strength, but these gains were reduced later.

Traders said the Senate legislation offered the possibility that Government grain, now offered for sale at prices only slightly above the open market, would be withdrawn and not retendered except at 100 per cent of parity, or several cents higher than at present. On the other hand, they said, there is a likelihood that the bill, if passed by the House, may be vetoed and that its failure to become law might cause release of privately owned grain on expectation that the market on expectation that Government sales will be checked.

Trading Narrow In London Market

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Kaffirs strengthened in the stock market today but the rest of the list moved narrowly and finished barely steady.

Kaffir dividend payers and developments both attracted buyers. British industrials held about even aside from weakness in greyhound track shares and heavy industry issues. Rails eased in belief that war damage settlement would be postponed until after the war. Oils held steady.

British funds finished unchanged after following a narrowly irregular course.

Atlantic Mutual Fire Reports Gains for 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net premium income of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company for 1941 amounted to $6,556,843, after deducting reinsurance ceded to other companies, according to the company's annual report covering its 100th year of operation. This compared with $5,262,620 for the preceding year.

Total admitted assets as of Dec. 31, 1941, increased to $18,845,430 from $16,657,621. Liabilities at the year end, including adequate reserves, stood at $9,280,887. The unterminated premium reserve increased to $2,562,563 from $2,076,546. Cash on hand is shown as $3,811,341, against $3,428,498 at the end of 1940, and the company's security holdings are valued in the statement at $10,334,677, compared with $8,651,618 at the close of the preceding year.

White Motor Dividend

CLEVELAND (AP)—The White Motor Co. declared a 25 cent dividend on the common, payable March 17 to holders of March 10. This was the first 1942 dividend by the concern, which resumed payments last April after none for about 10 years. White paid $1.25 on its common in 1941.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	43	Abbott (1.60a)	3	48¾	45	45	Feb25
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	107½	107	107	— ½
51⅝	43⅜	Acme steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Feb24
8¼	5¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Feb25
24½	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	19	19	19	Feb25
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb19
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb16
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb25
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	13½	13	13½	
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	4	21¼	21	21	+ ⅜
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4½	4½	4½	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	129	128½	129	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	3	11	11	11	— ¼
14⅝	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	13¼	13½	13¼	— ¼
9	5	Allied Stores	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	75	75	75	Feb25
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	6	28⅛	28	28	
21⅜	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅞	17½	17⅝	Feb25
13⅜	11	Amal Leather	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Feb25
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb14
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	4	53½	53½	53½	+ ¼
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	23	22½	22½	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	10	42¼	41½	41½	—1⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb24
39	26⅝	Am Brake 1.20g	1	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb25
95¼	35¼	Am Can (4)	4	61	61	61	
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	— ½
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	4	70	70	70	Feb25
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	50½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	72	71	72	+ ½
8¾	4¾	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¾	9⅝	Am Comm Al	2	8½	8½	8½	Feb20
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1½e)	6	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb20
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb24
1½	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb19
113¾	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	3	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
37⅛	11¾	Am & F P 2 pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
381½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	38	38	38	+ ¼
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Feb25
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb25
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	3	37	37	37	
2⅛	1	Am Ice	5	1½	1½	1½	Feb25
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf	1	26	26	26	Feb20
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	6⅛	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	8	6¼	9	9	
95¼	77¾	Am Loco pf (7g)	1	89½	89	89	+1⅜
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	Feb24
6⅛	2¾	Am M &Metal	3	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
23	15½	Am Metal (¾e)	8	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	+1⅞
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1½k	3	23	22½	23	+ ¾
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	*8	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Feb13
45⅜	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	11	39¼	38¾	38⅞	— ⅜
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	145½	145½	145½	— ⅜
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Feb20
28½	15⅝	Am St Fdrs(½e)	*17	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (¼e)	4	11½	11½	11½	Feb24
13½	6¾	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb24
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Feb25
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb24
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	7	127¼	127⅛	127⅛	+ ⅛
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	3	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1¾
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	3	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137	137	137	Feb25
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	8	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
99½	64⅜	Am WW 1pf (6)	4	69	69	69	Feb24
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Feb24
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	18	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅜	Anchor H (.90g)	3	13½	13½	13½	Feb24
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb13
2⅛	⅜	A P W Paper	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb24
33⅞	26	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	33	33	33	Feb24
112½	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	Feb25
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	4	⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	1	65	65	65	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
54⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	1	23½	23½	23½	Feb25
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	1	7½	7¼	7¼	Feb 4
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb16
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb25
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Feb13
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	76	76	76	Feb16
35½	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	127	36⅜	34¾	36⅜	+1¾
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	14	69¾	68¼	69¾	+1¼
28½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	12	25½	24¾	25½	+ ½
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Feb25
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb20
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Feb20
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	15	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
51⅜	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49⅜	49½	
72½	61	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	63	63	63	Feb19
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8¼	8	8	Feb24
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	7	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
5⅜	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	Feb25
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	Feb25
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	8	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	Feb25
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Feb25
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb16
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	81	81	81	Feb21
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Feb21
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	7	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benet Ind(1.70g)	2	12¾	12½	12½	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb25
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	12	61	60⅜	60½	
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	119	119	119	Feb25
31⅝	21	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	20	20	20	Feb24
50⅝	36	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18	18	18	Feb13
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6½	6½	
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Feb19
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Feb20
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15	15	15	Feb24
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	3	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	26	26	Feb20
17¼	16½	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb18
12⅝	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	4	18	17⅞	17⅞	
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb25
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb24
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
14½	7	Bkly Un Gas	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	Feb 4
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Feb20
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb25
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2)	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb25
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1.40)	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4	2	Burma Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
55	49	Burn Ad Ma .15e	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Bush Terminal	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Feb18
6⅞	4¼	Butler Bros .80a	1	10	6	6	+ ⅛
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	
4⅜	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜

C

24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17½	17½	17½	
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1⅝	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	*3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
10⅜	6	Campbell W 1.60g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
*147⅜	94	Campbell W 1.60g	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ¼
17⅛	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	Feb20
8¾	1⅝	Capital Adm A	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb10
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
87⅝	43	Case (JI) (7g)	3	63½	63½	63½	Feb25
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ¼
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	5	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅜	Celotex (1)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	— ⅛
4	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3½	2¾	2¾	Feb24
17	4¼	Cent Violeta 1g	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
4	2	Century Rib M	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb
47⅛	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
2⅞	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb24
15¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Feb24
22½	14¼	Champ P&F (¼e)	*2	17	16¾	16¾	
18	8⅞	Checker Cab	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	31	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Feb25
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
1⅝	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb25
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (½g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb25
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	5	16	16	16	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P ... cv pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb25
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	Feb25
9⅜	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb18
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Feb20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
72½	41⅝	Chrysler Cp (1e)	*24	50¾	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb25
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip (¾e	1	31	31	31	Feb11
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb19
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	6	38⅝	38½	38½	
39⅞	28⅛	Cluett Peab (3g)	4	33⅛	33	33½	+1
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	12	60	59½	60	+ ¾
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	— ½
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
106	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102⅝	Feb25
30¼	11	Collins & A (½e)	6	12½	12¼	12¼	Feb20
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15¾	15½	15½	Feb24
21¾	11	Colum Br A .30e	12	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	10	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	46¾	46¼	46¼	Feb25
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	3	6	5⅞	6	Feb25
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	26½	26½	26½	Feb24
83	64	Colum Carb (1e)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	5	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	+1
37⅞	19½	Comi Inv Tr (3)	14	23⅜	2- ⅛	23¼	— ⅛
110	100	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Feb25
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
11	⅛	Com'th & South	38	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65⅝	29½	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	39	38⅛	39	
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	26	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb24
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
23½	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	23	17⅜	17¼	17½	+ ¼
15⅞	9¾	Consol Cig(1½g)	8	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	+ ¾
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	7	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅞	7	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb18
11⅛	7	Cons Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb25
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	Feb20
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	4	2	1⅞	2	Feb25
⅛	⅛	Consol Oil (⅛)	37	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9¾	⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7	7	7	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28	28	28	Feb24
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	92	92	92	Feb24
16½	11	Container (¼e)	3	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	4	3	3	3	Feb25
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec29
79	59¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	96½	96½	96½	
109¾	79	Cont Can (½e)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
40½	21⅞	Cont Can pf(2½)	1	39	39	39	
16⅛	6⅝	Cont Diam F (1)	3	8	8	8	
45⅞	33¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	38	37½	38	
41⅛	29⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	17	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
23	17⅜	Cont Oil Del 1¼e	12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (¼e)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb19
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	*2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
56⅞	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	*1	49¾	49¾	49¾	—1⅛
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	45⅜	52¾	52¾	— ⅜
47⅜	27⅝	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Feb24
7	2⅞	Coty Internat'l	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb24
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	18	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
19

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Gasoline Use In March Seen Rising 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The total demand for motor fuel in the United States during March was forecast by the Bureau of Mines at 55,600,000 barrels, a 10 per cent increase over the actual demand for March, 1941.

Statistics of the American Petroleum Institute, the bureau said, indicated that gasoline inventories increased about 5,700,000 barrels during January, which would bring them to approximately 99,800,000 barrels as of January 31, or more than 9,000,000 barrels over the gasoline on hand a year ago.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline amounted to 94,098,000 barrels on December 31.

However, the distribution indicates "there will be difficulties in supplying the needs in the Atlantic Coast and North Pacific Coast areas," the bureau said, adding that the Indiana-Illinois district may be called upon to supply a greater proportion to the East Coast and the Appalachian districts than heretofore.

In a summary of the general petroleum situation, the bureau said:

"The total demand for all oils in December, 1941, showed a gain of almost 17 per cent over December, 1940, and partial data available for January, 1941, indicated an estimated gain of about 14 per cent over January, 1941. These figures indicate a rate of total demand considerably higher than was anticipated.

"The sharp drop in the demand for crude petroleum in January, consequently, was not due to a decline in the total demand for all oils but to a reduction in refinery runs, with the rise in crude stocks being offset by an unusually large seasonal reduction in refined stocks, particularly of fuel oils.

"This situation may be attributed to the disturbance of regional movements in the East Coast and West Coast districts, to uncertainty as to the future trend of gasoline demand due to tire rationing and to a consequent readjustment in refinery operations reflected in a reduction of total runs with abnormal seasonable yields of gasoline and low seasonal yields of distillate and residual fuel oils.

"While the demand for all oils may be reduced materially if rationing becomes necessary on the East Coast, the current rate of crude runs seems lower than is warranted by the trends of total demand and further large decreases in national stocks of refined products seem undesirable.

"During 1942 increasing war and export requirements will at least balance any curtailment in civilian consumption of all oils."

Sub-Contracting Seen Hindered By U. S. Buying Agents

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate banking subcommittee was told that reluctance of government purchasing agencies to utilize new and unknown companies and disinclination of large companies to subcontract work on an equitable basis had prevented many small businesses from contributing to war production.

George M. Glassgold, spokesman for seven vending and slot machine manufacturers, six in Chicago and one in Haverhill, Mass., who formed a pool to convert their facilities into war work, told that committee that red tape and their disadvantage in relation to larger businesses had thwarted their efforts.

He testified before a subcommittee studying a bill to create a division of small business under the war production board and to establish an RFC-financed smaller defense plants corporation to assist small manufacturers capable of turning out vital war materials.

Power Production 14.7 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States in the week ended Feb. 21 totaled 3,423,589,000 kolowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

This was an increase of 14.7 per cent over the 2,985,585,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year.

In the preceding week the gap of gain over the like 1941 week was 15 per cent.

The latest week's total represented an increase of one-tenth of one per cent over the 3,421,639,000 kilowatt hours for the week ended Feb. 14 this year.

Regional percentage gains over a year ago were: New England, 16.7; Mid-Atlantic 12.1; Central Industrial, 13.1; West Central, 13.8; Southern States, 14.4; Rocky Mountain, 13.5; Pacific Coast, 23.9.

Engineering Awards Highest This Year

NEW YORK (AP)—A big rise in defense construction boosted heavy engineering awards this week to $266,622,000, the greatest volume for any week this year, Engineering News-Record reported.

The total was two and one half times as great as in the preceding week and more than double the same week a year ago.

Comparison by classes of work follows:

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Private	$13,004,000	$26,690,000	$37,195,000
State and municipal	5,475,000	12,333,000	30,081,000
Federal	248,143,000	62,995,000	51,025,000
Total	266,622,000	102,218,000	119,297,000

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	105.7	105.7	105.7
3 3¾s 56-46	109.6	109.26	109.26
2 2½s 72-67	100.16	100.16	100.16

New York City Bond

17 3s 80	100½	100¼	199½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AlbaBus 2½s 48	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	61½	61½	61½
1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	62	62	62
16 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	73¼	73½
5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	60	60	60
1 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55	55	55
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	65¼	65	65¼
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Am Int 5½s 49	106½	106½	106½
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞
23 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107⅝	107⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 55	105	104⅜	105
18 AT&SF 4s 95	107	106⅜	107
7 AT&SF aj 4s 95	88½	88½	88½
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89¼	89	89¼
9 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¾	81⅛	81⅛
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	81¾	81½	81½
1 A C Line clt 4s 52	71	71	71
13 A C Line 4½s 64	64½	64	64
1 A C Line 5s 45	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104⅜	104½
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	64	64
19 B&O 95 st A	38⅜	38¼	38¼
6 B&O 95 st C	44	43½	43⅝
24 B&O 2000 st D	38⅛	38	38
19 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38⅛	38¼
69 B&O cv 60 st	40¼	39⅝	40
3 B&O 4s 48	61	61	61
12 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	52⅜	52⅛	53⅛
10 B&O S W 50 st	47	46½	46½
1 B&O T C 4s 59	53	53	53
3 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	108	108	108
5 BenefIndLoan 2½s 50	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Boston & Me 5s 55	90	90	90
60 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42⅛	42⅛	42¾
2 Boston&&Me 4s 60	72¾	72½	72¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Buf R&P 57 st	40⅜	40½	40⅜
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6½	6½	6½
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	106½	106⅜	106½
2 Can Pac 5s 54	86½	86⅛	86½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	80⅜	80⅜	80⅝
2 Can Pac 4s perp	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101½	101¼	101½
1 Celotex 4½s 47 w w	96½	96½	96⅝
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16	15⅞	15⅞
7 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	77	77
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15½	15½	15½
1 ChampionPF 4¾s 50	104½	104½	104½
3 C&O 4½s 92	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
5 Chi Alton 3s 49	17⅛	17	17
15 C&&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	78⅞	79¼
1 C&EQ 4½s 77	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80⅛	80⅝
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94½	94¾
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87⅛	86¾	87⅛
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32⅜	32	32⅜
1 ChiGWInc 4½s 2038	44½	44½	44½
8 Chi L & I 5s 47	33½	33	33
91 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
26 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¼	46⅝	46⅞
25 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47⅜	46⅝	46⅞
21 CM&SP gen 4s 89	47	46⅜	46⅛
18 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	39¾	39¾
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21¾	21¼	21¾
67 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33⅜	33	33⅜
6 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33	33	33⅜
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
43 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	21½	21¼	21¼
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¾	21¼	21½
21 Chi&NW 4s 87	32½	32¼	32⅜
10 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32½	32¼	32½
39 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32¾	32	32
37 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
58 CRI&P 4s 88	24¾	24¼	24¾
5 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	21¼	21¼	21¼
98 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¼	13	13⅛
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106½	106⅝
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
3 Childs Co 5s 43	44	43¾	43¾
4 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52	52	52
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	80¾	80¾	80¾
4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	71	71	71
42 Col & So 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
6 Columbia G Cs 52 May	98⅝	98	98½
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	96	96	96
5 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106	106	106
5 ComlMack inc 69ww	25½	25	25
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
16 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	28½	28½	28½
4 Consol Coal 5s 66	85½	85½	85½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Crane 2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25	24½	24½
3 Dayton P&L 3 s70	103¾	103¼	103¼
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59⅝	59¼	59¼
17 D R G 4s 36	14¼	14¼	14⅛
7 D R G 4s 36 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
8 D & R G West 5s 78	14	14	14
1 Det Ed 4s 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Det Ed 3s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108¾	108½	108¾
22 Erie 4½s 2015	51¼	54	54¼
3 Erie 4s 95	89	89	89
1 FirestoneT&R 3s 61	93½	93½	93½
1 Fla E Coa 5s 74	9½	9½	9½
5 Francis Sug 6s 56	79½	79½	79½
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	98¼	98	98¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Gt Nor 5s 73	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
10 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86	85⅞	86
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107½	107½
7 Gt Nor 4s 46G	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	95¾	95¾	95¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	90½	90½	90½
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71¾	71¾	71¾
7 Housatonic 5s 37	80	79¾	80
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43¼	43½
17 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
9 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	43¾	44¼
17 Ill Cend 4¼s 66	45	44⅜	45
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	52½	52½	52½
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s '51	44	44	44
2 Ill Cen StL 2½s '51	50½	50½	50½
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	47½	47½	47¾
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43¼	43¼
1 Inland Stl 3s '61	104½	104½	104½
3 Interlake Ir cv 4s '47	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅜	15½	15½
54 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	27¾	26⅞	27
5 Int Paper 5s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
27 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45⅜	45½
56 Int T&T 5s '55	48	47¾	48
5 Jones&Laugh St3¾s'61	95	95	95
7 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108⅝	108¾
3 Kresge Found 3s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10 Lac Gas 5s '42	96⅝	96½	96½
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	86½	86½	86½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	35	35	35
6 Leh & N Y 4s '45	79¼	79	79¼
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	75	75	75
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	83	83	83
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	64	64	64
6 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	53¼	53	53¼
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39½	39½	39½
28 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35½	35½	35½
31 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s '51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	122½	122½	122½
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s 45	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
1 Louis&N 3⅜ 2003	84	84	84
5 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52	88	88	88
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
47 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	35	34¾	35
19 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14⅞	14½	14¼
37 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	30¼	30⅝
46 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¼	38½	38⅝
40 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29½	29	29½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅝	1½	1½
6 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	28	28	28
39 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28½	27¾	27¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¾	27¾	27¾
22 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28	28	28
60 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28	27¾	27¾
16 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 MonWPa PubSv4½s60	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 MonWPa PubSv 6s 65	112¼	112	112
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105	104⅜	104⅜
4 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42⅜	42¾	42⅜
10 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37¾	37½	37½
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¾	41¾	41¾
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
6 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102¼	1-02⅛	102¼
21 Natl Steel 3s 65	102⅜	102½	102⅜
4 N Eng RR 4s 45	65	65	65
5 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	106½	106¼	106½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44	43½	43½
3 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	43½	43½	43½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54ct	42	42	42
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	43	43	43
5 NY&Greenwd L5s46	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 NQ&Q'ns E&P 3½s 5	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
53 NYC rfg 5s 2013	56¾	56	56¼
51 NYC 4½s 2013A	52¼	51½	51⅝
19 NYC cn 4s 98	35½	35½	35⅝
8 NYC 3¾s 46	97	96⅝	96⅝
41 NYC cv 3½s 52	58⅝	58¼	58⅜
12 NYCh&StL 5½s 71A	80	79¾	80
16 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	65¾	65¼	65⅝
7 NYGEl H&P 4s 49	113½	113½	113½
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	36¼	35½	35½
9 NYNH&H clt 4s 40	50¾	50¾	50¾
13 NYNH&H 4½s 67	33¼	33	33
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	31	30	30
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
14 NYNH&H 4s 57	8	7¾	7¾
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	27½	27½	27½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 54	27¾	27¼	27¼
15 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
13 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4½	4½	4½
4 Niagara Sh cv 3½s 50	102¼	102	102
23 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	66⅝	66	66⅜
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	74¾	74¼	74¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 Ogden&LCks 4s 48	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Ore Sh Line2½s 46	112	112	112
15 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105½	105⅝	105½
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90½	90½	90½
1 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88¾	88¾	88¾
8 Panhandle EPL 3s 60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Parmelee T 6s 44	48	48	48
1 Pen Ch&Det 4½s 77	102½	102½	102½
14 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	106¾	10-½¼	106¼
18 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107	106⅞	107
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	121¼	121¼	121¼
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Pen RR 4½s 80 Ny	90¾	90½	90½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99¾	99⅝	99¾
5 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93¾	93⅝	93¾
5 Pen RR 3½s 52	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44½	44½	44½
10 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	69½	69½
24 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62¼	61¾	61¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107	107	107
5 Phila Co 4¼s 61	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
31 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8¼	7⅞	8¼
12 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100½	100⅛	100¼
3 PCC & StL 5s 70A	108	108	108
2 PCC & StL 5s 75 B	108	108	108
3 PCC & StL 4½s 63 I	120	120	120
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84	83¾	84
2 Potomac El 3½s 66	107⅞	107½	107⅝
2 Pub Sve No III 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	82½	82½	82½
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
14 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	73	71½	73
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	45¾	45¾	45¾
15 Rio Gr W cl't 4s 49	21¾	21½	21½
1 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	69½	69½	69½
2 St LSF 5s 50B	15½	15½	15½
56 St LSF 4½s 78	15¼	15	15¼
13 St LSF 4s 50A	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 St LSF 4s 50A ct	14	13¾	13¾
3 St LSW 5s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
7 St LSW rfg 5s 90	26	25¼	25¼
1 St LSW 1st 4s 89	80	80	80
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
65 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10	9⅞	9⅞
11 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	9	8¾	9
1 Sea AL aj 5s 49	2½	2½	2½
10 Sea AL 4s 50 st	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
37 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¼	7⅛	7¼
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
19 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	5	5	5
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105	105
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53	52⅝	53
62 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅜	51¾	52
74 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52	52¼
29 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅝	67¼	67½
59 So Pac clt 4s 49	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
9 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¼	84	84
32 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54½	54½	54¼
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	83½	83½	83½
20 South Ry 6½s 56	89	88¾	88¾
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	85½	85½	85½
7 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
42 South Ry gen 4s 56	64¾	64	64¾
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	105½	-05	105¼
7 Tex Corp 3s 59	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
2 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67	67	67
18 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	66½	66⅛	66½
2 Third Ave aj 5s60	17	17	17
1 T St L&W 4s 50	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	109½	109⅝	109½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109⅝	109¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	103½	103½	103½
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	95	95	95
2 U S Steel 2.35s 52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 U S Steel 2.45s 53	100½	100½	100½
1 U S Steel 2.55s 54	100½	100½	100½
1 U S Steel 2.65s 55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	99⅝	99⅝	99½
1 Va & S W cn 5s 58	74½	74½	74½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Wabash 2d 5s 39	41½	41½	41½
1 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	37¾	37½	37¾
14 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76¼	76	76¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	94¼	94	94
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	36	36	36
3 West Va P&P 3s 54	103	103	103
6 Westch Lt 3½s 67	108	107⅝	107⅝
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101	101	101
5 Westn Md 4s 52	91	90⅜	91
31 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29¼	29	29¼
57 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¼	29	29
5 Western Un 5s 51	85½	85½	85½
1 Western Un 5s 60	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Wheel St 3½s 66	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Wilson & Co 4s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	46½	46½	46½
4 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101⅞	101¾	101¾
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	11	11	11
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67⅜	67½	67½
6 Argentine 4½s 48	90	89⅞	90
6 Australia 5s 55	44	43¾	44
2 Australia 5s 57	44	44	44
13 Australia 4½s 56	40¼	40	40
1 Belgium 6s '55	90	90	90
1 Brazil 6⅓s '27-57	22½	22½	22½
3 Canada 2¾s '45	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Chile 7s '42 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
34 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	15½	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	43½	42¾	43½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	43¼	43¼	43¼
31 Colomb 3s '70	33¾	33½	33¾
1 Czecho 8s 51	21	21	21
9 Haiti 6s 52	62	61	62
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	10	10	10
2 Mendoza (Prov)4s 54	76½	76½	76½
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	87½	87½	87½
3 N Sou Wales 5s 55 Asd	87½	87½	87½
1 Norway 6s 44	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Norway 6s 43	87½	86	87½
3 Norway 4½s 65	58	55	56
3 Norway 4½s 65	55	55	55
2 Panama 3¾s 94A st	59	59	59
5 Peru 7s 59	9½	9½	9½
58 Peru 1st 6s 60	9¼	9¼	9¼
20 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	11½	11½	11½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	13	13	13
3 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13½	13½	13½
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	62½	62½	62½
3 Sao Paul Ctr 6½s 57	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	29	29	29
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	60¾	60¾	60¾
11 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s79	56⅛	56	56⅛

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,896,000; week ago, 10,677,250; year ago, 6,482,800; two years ago, 5,043,800; Jan. 1 to date, 362,328,500; year ago 347,560,575; two years ago, 265,725,150.

N. Y. Curb Reports Loss of $55,871

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consolidated report of the New York Curb Exchange and its affiliates, the New York Curb Exchange Realty Associates, Inc., and New York Curb Exchange Securities Clearing Corporation, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1941, shows a net operating loss of $55,871 after deduction of $113,183 for depreciation and amortization. The report for the previous year showed excess of expenses over income of $121,939

Farm Bloc Spurns Roosevelt's Plea to Bar Crops Measure

Spend Wisely, Curb Inflation, Suggests Bank

The torrential flow of public funds must be directed into constructive channels to avoid inflation, since purchasing power will be far in excess of goods available for civilian use, says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"Appropriations for war purposes," continues the letter, "are rapidly approaching $150,000,000,000, or nearly five times as much as the total American cost of the first World War.

Huge Spending

"To attain the objective of the war program set forth in the President's budget message, the production of stupendous quantities of airplanes, tanks, guns, ships, and the like will require about one-half of the national income.

"With a national income for the fiscal year 1943 placed at $110,000,000,000, it is estimated that only about $56,000,000,000, on the basis of 1941 prices, will be available for civilian goods, not including the stocks on hand.

"Allowing for the growth of population and an increase in prices, the volume of goods that will be allocated to the use of the public for the next fiscal year will be about the same as in 1933, the low point of the depression.

"After paying for these goods the consumers would have $54,000,000,000 left over. Deducting from this the estimated $27,000,000,000 of Federal taxes would leave $27,000,000,000 of what may be termed the 'inflation gap.' In the meantime, however, we may assume that because of the forces now under way the cost of living will have increased by at least 12 per cent, or an added cost of $7,000,000,000. We have left then about $20,000,000,000. Our fundamental task is to divert from spending channels as large a proportion as possible of this fund.

"The foregoing is, of course, a very rough outline but will serve the purpose of illustration.

"The point to be stressed is that because of war requirements the amount of consumers' goods is fixed, consequently the bidding up of prices not only increases armament costs but encroaches upon the means of financing the war. On the other hand, a comparatively stable price level would not only provide the same quantity of goods but the consumers would, in addition, have surplus funds to place in government bonds, additional taxes, savings, the reduction of debt and the like.

Taking Income at Source

"The most effective means of curbing inflation is for the government to siphon these funds before they enter spending channels. This can be done by the periodic collection of a specified percentage of income at the source, with the provision that all or part of the funds would be invested in defense bonds. Such a plan would not only be a substantial and convenient means of financing the war but would also provide the public with a backlog for the postwar transitional period.

"Accompanying this diversion of funds into governmental channels, there should be a virtual freezing of all prices including farm products as well as wages. To minimize still further possible 'leakage' of surplus purchasing power, the system of rationing could be greatly extended.

"If prices are kept within reasonable bounds, it should be possible for the public to purchase, out of the surplus funds available, anywhere from $12,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 worth of defense bonds. Not only would this provide an important and sound means of financing our war efforts but it would also greatly facilitate postwar reconstruction."

Bottleneck in U. S. Arms Program Today Is Shipping

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The shipping situation, which has reversed itself again and again since the war started, has once more turned—and for the worse. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill both discussed it this week.

For the first half of last year, Allied losses averaged only 180,000 tons a month. By the end of the year Allied construction was actually rising slightly above this figure. But now the situation is again approaching the dangerous situation of last Spring, when losses were running nearly 500,000 tons a month. Between January 14 and February 20 36 ships were sunk on the eastern Atlantic coast alone from Canada to Aruba and the rate of sinkings increases. This does not count losses in other areas. They too have presumably increased, to judge by Mr. Churchill's statement that "In the last two months there has been a most serious increase in shipping losses, as our anti-U-boat flotilla and naval light forces have been, and are, strained to the utmost limits. . . ."

How Burden Is Multiplied

The situation is greatly aggravated by the spread of the war clear round the world. The United States must now send troops and supplies not only to Iceland and the Caribbeans but to Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East. If undelayed, a cargo ship can make the trans-Atlantic round trip nine times a year, but with the Mediterranean closed, Mr. Churchill says that "the shipping to supply the large armies in the Middle East has to go round the Cape and can only make three voyages in the year." And Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that cargo ships can make only three round trips a year to the Far East. Since Pearl Harbor, cargo ships must be convoyed not only in the Atlantic but in the Pacific and probably now in the Indian Ocean, which means added delays due to gathering the convoy, keeping to the pace of the slowest ship, and perhaps zig-zagging.

The sending or troops to distant battlefields further multiplies the burden. It is said to require 17 deadweight tons to ship a fighting man and all the equipment that he needs, and then to require nearly 3½ tons constantly occupied in keeping his supplied. That means that an expeditionary force of 1,000,000 men would require 17,000,000 tons to establish it and then require the continuous use of about 3,500,000 tons. In round numbers Britain now controls only about 20,000,000 tons and the United States only around 12,000,000.

Cargo Ships Scarcer

For troop ships are not enough; cargo ships must accompany or follow them. Last year the U. S. Army and Navy began gathering together fleets of troopships. They purchased the chief passenger ships of the President Lines, Cuba Mail, Munargo, Grace Line, Clyde-Mallory, Panama Pacific, American Export, and Moore-McCormack. Shipping men still remember how in May the Army took over the cream of the American merchant marine, including the America (now the West Point), the Manhattan, the George Washington, and about 25 other passenger, combination carries, and fast cargo ships.

Some of these ships were temporarily left on their existing runs. Presumably they are now mostly transferred to carrying troops. For instance, the last first-class passenger ships on the run to the River Plate have just been pulled off, despite Washington's desire to keep South American trade as open as possible.

The shipping bottleneck, however, is in cargo ships. Even apart from supplying American troops abroad, cargo space requirements for lend-lease aid must be jumping. Lend-lease Administrator Stettinius told Senate Appropriations this week that shipments were $462,000,000 in January, more than three times the monthly average to the end of November. And shipments to Russia, China, and the Far East, take twice as much tonnage as to Britain (because of the longer voyage).

Bottleneck Is Shipping

As a result munitions and supplies are now backing up in the United States at seaports and inland points. The bottleneck in the arms program today is shipping. If it is not as bad as in 1918 it is only because the railroads are not shipping goods into clogged terminals as they did then. There are already evidences, however, of warehouse space scarcity. In the last year more than 25,000,000 square feet of open and covered storage has been constructed to supplement about 150,000,000 square feet of occupiable public storage commercial space, but rationing of warehouse space may be on the way, particularly in such specialties as cold storage space. The Panama Line has just imposed a temporary embargo on goods destined to the Panama Canal "because of inability to secure prompt steamers to transport cargo to the zone, and due to the large volume of freight now accumulated" at the line's piers.

Whether the outbound movement of badly needed munitions is being held up or not for lack of ships, it is common knowledge that the shipping shortage is affecting the movement of many civilian commodities, both coastwise and import. Particularly acute is the petroleum supply situation on the North Atlantic Seaboard, for in normal times 95 per cent of this area's petroleum products come by tankers, some of which are now being delayed by fear of U-boat attacks and some of which are probably needed to make up for the loss of Balik Papan and Palembang and the closing of the Mediterranean. The impending severe sugar shortage in the same area may be in part due to shortage of ships; and numerous South American products like coffee, not essential for the war effort, may become scarce solely due to the lack of cargo space, pre-empted for cargoes of strategic military commodities like copper, bauxite, nitrates, manganese, etc.

What is being done to relieve this shipping bottleneck will be discussed in another article tomorrow.

(To be continued)

Jones Accepts No Blame For Rubber Lack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Jesse Jones, whom critics declare is gradually coming to have every power in Washington that is not specifically nailed down, made one of his unexpected appearances before a Congressional committee yesterday and left many questions unanswered on the vital subject of synthetic rubber.

Mr. Jones is one of the half dozen closest advisers of President Roosevelt, along with Harry Hopkins, Leon Henderson, Donald Nelson and Henry Wallace. Besides being Secretary of Commerce he is also head of government lending, which is more important than any Cabinet post and puts him in a powerful position toward any Congressman.

Tries for Profit

Mr. Jones is a shrewd businessman, a good bargainer and a non-New Dealer in that he has little interest or sympathy with the social program of the Administration. Besides that he counts his dollars carefully, and attempts with great success to return a profit to the Government for every billion that is loaned out.

Mr. Jones has a way of appearing unexpectedly at committee hearings, and baffling reporters, largely apparently with the aid and assistance of Congressmen, with many of whom he is very popular. Thus a recent hearing was altered by several hours from its announced time, so that Mr. Jones appeared almost in private. Yesterday, in discussing the synthetic rubber situation, hardly a reporter was present despite the widespread interest in the subject. Mr. Jones' appearance, which would have brought a crowd, was not announced in advance.

Many critics of Mr. Jones charge that he refused to make loans to set up synthetic rubber plants because he felt they would not be profitable. This measurement of all situations by the dollar standards, which is so valuable in peacetime, has its difficulties in war. He is being charged by critics with being a principal bottleneck in arms output by conservative loan policies.

The story, probably apocryphal, is told of the Commerce Secretary that when informed some months back of a disastrous fire in a New England rubber factory and storehouse that had consumed tons of vital rubber, Mr. Jones appeared unmoved. "Well," was his comment, "it was insured, wasn't it?"

Yesterday Mr. Jones told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that toward the end of 1943 the plant capacity for turning out synthetic rubber will have exceeded 500,000 tons a year. He had first estimated a 400,000-ton output, but now revised it upward. Contracts are now being drawn with oil and rubber companies to provide facilities for the various components of synthetic rubber. Some had been signed and the remainder will have been completed in "two or three weeks."

For the most part Mr. Jones was treated sympathetically, but Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R) of N. J. pressed to know when the synthetic rubber situation had first been considered. Critics have demanded repeatedly why it is only now that the contracts are being signed and why, even now, a couple of years after forecasts of shortages were made, the final contracts are not yet completed. They point out that even with Mr. Jones' present plans it does not mean that 500,000 tons of synthetic rubber necessarily will be produced in 1943, a year hence; Mr. Jones' own figures indicate only that the capacity will have reached that point by the end of next year 12 months hence.

Mr. Jones said that synthetic rubber had been discussed in the fall of 1940, and proposals were made for facilities for about 100,000 tons annually. Other evidence indicates that Federal loans were asked by private companies at that time to complete stand-by plants, but that Mr. Jones rejected them as uneconomic and likely to cost money to the taxpayers.

Singapore's Fall Unforeseen

He pointed out yesterday that the 1940 discussions did not take into account the fall of Singapore or the present situation on the Pacific.

"It seems to me that the most we can count on at the present time is 28,000 tons a year, with the possibility that in 2 or 3 months it may go to 60,000 tons," Mr. Wolverton said.

Mr. Jones' comment was that he didn't know if that total were yet in production. Brazil, he said, could furnish a "modest amount" of natural crude rubber. But this amount would not meet the need and America must rely on the synthetic product for the war's duration. Stock piles have increased by 61,000 tons since Pearl Harbor, he said. Total raw rubber stocks held by the Government amount to 650,000 tons, he said. Rubber consumption last year was 775,000.

"Not even a year's supply!" commented Mr. Wolverton.

"If we will use what we have carefully and sparingly," Mr. Jones said, "we will have enough rubber to supply the needs of our war program with something left over for essential civilian use."

There did not seem to be much encouragement for the average automobile owner in anything, Mr. Jones said.

Mr. Wolverton asked again why preparations for synthetic production were not made long ago when first asked, and loans granted to companies asking for them.

"I don't know that anyone expected we'd lose control of the entire Pacific at all," said Mr. Jones, who, as loan authority, has the final say in granting or withholding loans with which to set up synthetic plants. He explained that the "big" program for synthetic production would cost about $400,000,000.

Mr. Wolverton continued to try to find responsibility for withholding the present big program till the present.

"Is it the War Department, the war boards, or are you responsible for it, as Secretary of Commerce?" he asked.

"Well, Congress might take the responsibility if it wanted to," said Mr. Jones. "I don't think Congress started on it very early."

"What would you suggest that Congress do?"

"I have no suggestions."

A minute later he told Mr. Wolverton there was no need for any legislation. Then he added:

"Well, Congress might want to run the show. It wants to take charge of the Administration," he said.

Mr. Wolverton said he did not want to go into that as it would raise political questions which the committee sought to avoid. Mr. Jones said that between 25 and 30 raw material establishments, and another five or six plants for actual manufacture, are contemplated.

A Congressman asked Mr. Jones what part of the responsibility for determining the nation's rubber needs rested upon him.

"It's been our responsibility when requested by the War Production Board," Mr. Jones said.

It was announced today that WPB has set a production goal for synthetic rubber of 600,000 tons annually by 1944 — approximately the equivalent of national peacetime consumption.

The projected program, which will probably be announced within a few days, contemplates production of 300,000 tons in 1943, it was said.

Insurance Head

S. Bruce Black

United Mutual Elects Black New President

S. Bruce Black has been elected President of United Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Black has been vice-president and general manager of the company since 1924. He is also President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

Louis K. Liggett has been elected chairman of the board. It was through his efforts that United Mutual was organized in 1908, and he has served as President since that time.

Gains in premiums written, assets, savings returned to policyholders and surplus were reported to the policyholders of the United Mutual at the annual meeting of the company held in Boston.

Premium writings in 1941 totaled $5,934,360, an increase of 14.3 per cent over 1940; assets were $9,652,737, an increase during the year of $865,326, and savings returned to policyholders amounted to $1,552,466, bringing the total of savings to policyholders to $14,935,728 since organization.

Surplus at Dec. 31, 1941, was $3,577,073, an increase during the year of $75,671. The company also reported a contingency reserve of $140,000.

Prices for Pork And Beef May Be Fixed by Wickard

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard said recent advances in prices of hogs and beef cattle brought the Government face to face with the necessity of invoking price controls.

"Prices of these farm products are high enough," he told a press conference.

Mr. Wickard said the question of placing ceilings on prices of hogs and cattle, as authorized under the recently-enacted price control law, had been discussed with Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Any decision on price controls, he said, would be made by the Price Administrator.

Hog and beef cattle have been seeling at prices in excess of minimum ceilings authorized by the price act. At Chicago, hogs have been bringing about $13 one hundred pounds, and cattle about $9.50 to $14.75, depending on grade.

Minimum ceilings under the law have been estimated as about $11.54 for hogs, and $9.40 for cattle at the farm. No estimate has been made on minimum ceilings at Chicago.

Veto on Farm Surplus Crop Vote Expected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The prediction of a presidential veto today tempered the smashing victory of the Senate farm bloc in the dispute over prices for Government-held surplus stocks of corn, wheat and cotton.

Senator Prentiss Brown (D.-Mich.), leader of the group which sought to sustain President Roosevelt, forecast that if the House approved the Senate restrictions on sales of Government surpluses below full parity prices "it would run into a certain veto."

"What's more," Senator Brown said, "I think the Senate would sustain it."

Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard meanwhile declared that desired increases in production of milk and dairy products were being retarded by growing labor shortages and by increases in the price of feed grains. Agriculture officials said Congressional pressure for the price blocking legislation had tended to raise feed costs.

With a strongly worded warning against impeding the war effort, "selfish interests" and "grasping for a few extra dollars" President Roosevelt appealed to the Senate against voting any restrictions on sales of the Government surpluses.

The President's words of caution, contained in a letter to Vice-President Henry Wallace, presiding officer of the Senate, occasioned several hours debate yesterday before the chamber rejected a compromise offered by Senator Brown and adopted, 50 to 23, the prohibition against sales of Government-held surpluses below full parity levels.

Warnings that the measure might add an extra $1,000,000,000 to ascending living costs were denied by the farm-minded Senate majority.

The farm bloc leaders also struck out at the suggestion of the President and Administration supporters that farmers were assured a "parity income" through benefit payments from the Federal Treasury.

The agricultural spokesmen contended it would be much better to eliminate those benefit payments, averaging about $700,000,000 in recent years, and let farmers get their entire income at the market place.

Washing Machine, Ironer Production Quotas Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has extended current quotas on electric washing machine and ironer output until March 15 and announced industry conferences would be held before that date to discuss "further restrictions"—which informed officials predicted would mean complete conversion to arms production.

The industry's February quotas limit production to from 60 to 95 per cent of a company's average monthly sales during the 12 months ended last June 30, depending upon the size of the plant. The same production rate will be permitted during the first half of next month.

March quotas, however, prohibit companies from obtaining or using materials in excess of quantities authorized under orders restricting scarce metals or other materials.

The washer and ironer industry is equipped to manufacture approximately 17 different items of armament, ranging from aircraft wing parts and antiaircraft machine-gun mounts to bomb fin assembles.

It already is handling a substantial amount of war orders.

Monsanto Chemical Plans Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—It was announced that Monsanto Chemical Co. would seek additional financing, probably next March 4, through public offering by Smith, Barney & Co. of 35,000 shares of no par $4 dividend cumulative preferred stock.

Latin-American Firms Given Safety Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Three Latin-American firms, figure in 1941 industrial safety awards of the Inter-American Council, it was announced here.

Winners are the Sierras Bayas plant of Compania Argentina de Cemento Portland, of Buenos Aires, with a record of 1,142,919 accident-free man hours; Havana division of the Compania Cubana de Electricidad, of Havana, for a record of 2,496,280 hours, and Pan-American Grace Airways for 23,805,139 passenger miles without mishap.

The awards will be presented to representatives of the companies at the Pennsylvania Hotel on March 6 in connection with the thirteenth annual convention and exposition of the Greater New York Safety Council.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP) — Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., manufacturers of automotive equipment and specialty lines, reported for 1941 net profit of $2,053,037 after ordinary charges and setting aside $1,044,745 for depreciation and $4,500,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, in addition to $896,700 for post-war adjustments. This was equal to $3.27 a share on the capital stock and compared with $1,696,926, or $2.70 a share, in 1940.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 45

Items Not Deductible

Personal, living, or family expenses and capital expenditures are not deductible items in the computation of the statutory net income, whereas all the ordinary and necessary expenses of carrying on any trade or business are deductible.

In the event a taxpayer is engaged in an occupation which requires the use of equipment, as in the cases of Army officers, ball players, firemen, aviators, nurses, and surgeons, the cost of such is deductible only to the extent (1) that it is specifically required and (2) that it does not take the place of ordinary clothing. Thus, expenditures for the purchase and cleaning of jockeys' uniforms and baseball uniforms of professional baseball players and the cost of raincoats, boots, and helmets of city firemen and policemen are allowable deductions, while the cost of uniforms of Army and Navy officers, nurses, railway trainmen, barbers, and surgeons is a personal expense and not deductible.

Among other nondeductible items of expense paid or incurred by taxpayers during the taxable year there may be mentioned premiums on life insurance policies, insurance paid on a dwelling owned and occupied by a taxpayer, amounts expended in seeking a position or in traveling to the place of a new position, commuters' fares, the cost of postgraduate courses, bar examination fees, expenditures for the maintenance and operation of an automobile used for personal convenience and not by reason of necessity in connection with a business, sums paid out as alimony and as an allowance under a separation agreement, penalty payments with respect to Federal taxes—whether on account of negligence, delinquency, or fraud—amounts paid by a parent to unemancipated minor children for services rendered by such minor children, and amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary, pay, or compensation of employees in the civil service of the United States for the retirement fund or from the wages or salary of other employees as Federal old-age benefit tax.

Retailers Pledge $1,000,000,000 Defense Bond Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sale of $1,072,000,000 of defense bonds and stamps this year has been pledged by retailers throughout the country, it was announced at the first regional meeting in the New York area of the Retail Advisory Committee to the United States Treasury.

Representatives of various national retail organizations and the Treasury Department met here Wednesday to outline plans for completion of the program, which includes retailers of all classifications from newsboys to store executives. The pledge represents 2 per cent of retail sales of $53,600,000,000 in 1941, as estimated by the Department of Commerce.

J. Hudson Huffard, chairman of the quota committee of the advisory committee, listed the five largest State quotas as follows: New York, $142,300,000; California, $81,300,000; Pennsylvania, $79,900,000; Illinois, $72,900,000; Ohio, $62,300,000.

U. S. to Purchase Huge Quantity of Furniture

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart Building, Inc., said the Government would purchase furniture for 90,000 homes for workers in arms plants centers in 1942.

Colonel Whiting said he had been placed in charge of the program for 15 government housing agencies and for the Army and Navy. He added that cost of the furniture was estimated at $36,000,000 and that about $100,000,000 would be spent in 1943.

C. & O. Promotions

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. announced promotion of L. C. Spengler to the position of assistant general superintendent with headquarters at Newport News, Va. Mr. Spengler, with C. & O. more than 48 years, has been superintendent and general agent at Newport News since 1923. C. & O. also announced appointment of J. F. Shaffer, superintendent of Chicago terminals, as superintendent of the Newport News-Norfolk terminal division.

North American Co. Net $1.92 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Co., giant utility holding concern, reported consolidated earnings available for the common stock in 1941 amounted to $16,451,737, equal to $1.92 a share on the common stock.

This compared with $16,495,100, or the same amount per share on the common in 1940.

Consolidated gross revenues for 1941 totaled $144,647,290, an increase of 11 per cent over 1940.

S. O. of Ky. '41 Net Lower; Sales at All-Time High

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Kentucky showed a net profit of $3,671,220 or $1.41 per share in 1941, against comparable 1940 figures of $3,818,408 and $1.47, President William E. Smith reported.

Sales volume reached an all-time high for the company last year at $101,726,967, compared with $82,515,880 in 1940, the annual report showed. It said the addition of $415,236 to surplus in 1941 brought that account to $10,237,222 as on the end of the year, against $9,821,959 a year earlier.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ATHLETIC DIRECTOR for coaching women's sports in four-year college; available for vacancy next school year; Christian Scientist required. Box W-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—NURSE for school infirmary beginning June 15. Hospital training desirable. Christian Scientist required. Box R-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FLATBUSH · BROOKLYN · NEW YORK
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance
Properties Managed
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 Flatbush Ave. MA. 6-1937
32 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listing of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRELL 71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

REAL ESTATE
advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
2 and 3 apartments, furn. and unfurn.; every convenience. Phone Ronk. 0616.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—GIRL TO SHARE beautiful studio apt., South Moor House, 230 Central Park South. BERGER CO. 5-2283, call evenings.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sub-lease 7-rm. apt.; large living room with fireplace, open porch; near Harvard Yard and Christian Science church. Kir. 7577.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

SUBLET—Uptown N. Y. C., 5 spacious delightful rooms, river view from every window; 2 baths; $155 month includes gas and electricity as well as garage space in the building; lease runs to Sept., 1943. Write Box F-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FOR RENT

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE—Moderate size; beautiful view of CHARLES RIVER BASIN; conveniently located. For further details Tel. COM. 4854 (Mass.)

HOMES TO SHARE

WOMAN WITH CAR, and servant, will share her Connecticut home. Write Box H-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIRHAVEN, 67 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. (Apt. 1 B)—Large, light, homey rooms; opportunity for rest and study; nursing care; elderly folks welcomed; permanents, SChuyler 4-2015.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St. (7th Floor)—Sunny, triple window; loving care; real home; meals. MISS EVEREST, UN. 4-4878.

QUIET, peaceful home for rest or loving care if desired. MISS DEAN, Ind. 3-0074. 142-23 Franklin Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verands, room, board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8929.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; good food; 3 baths, radiator each room; open all year; loving hospitality; $14. Booklets, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., THE KNOLLS INN—Delightful place to live; best foods; private baths; parking; reasonable. 72 Elm Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 101 West 55th—Large, attractive room; desirable location; near churches; kitchen privileges. CI. 7-6300. MISS ROACH.

N. Y. C., 88th St., near Park, Subway—Attractive single, double, all conveniences; refined home; reasonable. Phone EN. 2-3336.

N. Y. C., 514 W. 112th St. (8 A)—Quiet double room; homelike; business men or couple; near Broadway. UN. 4-0229.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Sanitary Vans. 34 Westland Avenue, Boston. KENmore 3623.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Expert Domestic Help
Uniforms—Hosiery
15 Division Street
New Rochelle 2-3334

HELP WANTED—MEN

PURCHASING AGENT

Wanted immediately for local plant of nationally known manufacturer. Experience in electrical and radio manufacturing field necessary. Knowledge of priorities very essential. Applicants should state in detail educational and business background and salary expected in first letter. Reply Box A-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Export manager with experience in hardware, tools, automotive parts; state salary, experience; references required. Write Box S-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Salesman for men's shop in suburb of Boston. Box W-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted, household help 2 days each week, prefer help in vicinity of Parkville. Phone Blvd. 872-J.

WANTED—A good cook, white woman, sleep in. SHIELDS, Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Glen Cove 4300.

WOMAN, white, Protestant, half day week; able, willing clean small apartment well. 629 W. 115th St., N. Y. C., (8-D) mornings.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., will select several married women over thirty-five from better type homes and teach them how to build a profitable business. Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, Good Housekeeping and other national magazines makes your work easy. Liberal commissions, steady repeat business, your own cosmetics free as a reward for consistent effort. If you need money and can devote three hours daily, write today to BEAUTY COUNSELORS, INC., 17109 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIAMI, FLA.—Secretary companion, refined, intelligent, good character, personality; free to travel; $30 week. Address Box C-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Ingraham Building.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly exp., office routine, competent, reliable, desires position. D. FRANK, 1011 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANTIQUES

WILL BUY anything suitable for old fashioned home; will call anywhere. Box S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or Cap. 9807.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
113 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0080

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 43-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6319

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

Local Classified
(Continued)

PIANOS FOR SALE

SPINETS, GRANDS, UPRIGHTS, new and used. HOLMES CO., 111 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, N. Y. Tel. Hemp. 0610.

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1393 6th Avenue (58th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent tuning, $2.50; any distance; repairs reas.; 27 yrs.' exp., churches, schools. ALFREDOR, 230 72 St. SH 3-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 50-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SHOE REPAIRING

OLYMPIA, 2726 BROADWAY (105th), N. Y. C. OUR SHOE REPAIRING WILL PLEASE YOU Finest workmanship and best leathers used.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
PORTABLE AGENTS
5 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4536

UNIFORMS

MAIDS' AND NURSES' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
50 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2278

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, jackets. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34 St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4409. Get our offer before selling

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, GRamercy 5-1614, N. Y. C.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 4-8113
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers' Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

FOSTER-BESSE
SILVERTEX SUITS
of Botany Worsted
$42.50
Now is the time to buy clothing that will last.
956 MAIN STREET

HOWLAND'S
Headquarters for the New Official Red Cross Production Uniforms for Volunteers for all types of defense workers' clothes

Watch for Famous Yankee Thrift Tips at
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187 Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flashlights, 79c and up
Flashlight Batteries
Electric Lanterns, $3.50 to $5.50
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

All Kinds of Insurance
CHARLES P. MASON, Inc.
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Silver Identification Bracelets
Two Dollars Up
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	N	D	O	N		S	T	E	R	N	E		
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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

How Long Has It Been Since you tried
PIONEER MINCED CLAMS
Make your next chowder with them.
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. 32-4672

MERIDEN

SPRING FASHIONS
and Home Furnishings
UPHAM'S
Free parking while shopping

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

Repairs on All Makes of Cars
Washing Polishing Lubricating
HAYTHORN MOTORS, Inc.
Dodge and Plymouth Agency
Telephone 3770 AAA — 100 Main Street ALA

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors,
Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS
The Shop on Wheels
Plumbing—Heating
Sheet Metal Work
Repair Service
CHARLES A. MENZIES INCORPORATED
67 WHITNEY AVE 8-8107

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

WEEKES AUTO SUPPLY
"A Complete Service"
331 West Avenue, opp. Y. M. C. A.
Phone 5135

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2189

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
New Fabrics for Spring
Almost everybody recognizes that it is a real saving if one can make one's own dresses, blouses and other garments. See our new line of fabrics for the season of 1942.

Fashions for Spring
Now Showing
Mutzel Liebeskind
33-35 East Main Street

Buy Your Blankets Now
All Wool Chatham Blankets—Double Bed size—in solid colors.
$10.98 each
The Miller & Peck Co.

There's a subtle hint of Spring in the air! Let us help you with estimates for painting before Spring arrives.
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md
Reg. No. 284—Reg. No. 286

THE BRADFORD DINING ROOM
3301 St. Paul Street
Special Dinner $1.00
Delicious Southern Cooking, homelike atmosphere. We serve homemade rolls and pastries. Four-course dinners 75c and $1.00
Dorothy J. Blair

New York

ALBANY

Harry Simmons CO. INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8188 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUST ARRIVED
SMART SPRING STETSON HATS
Fine All-Fur Felts
$5 AND MORE
Luddy 92 State St. Phone 4-4853

Buy DEFENSE BONDS and SAVE
Buy QUALITY FURNITURE and SAVE
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Ave. Dial 8-3824

The February Sale of Fine Furniture
saves you 10% to 40%
Buy and save money now.
WHITNEY'S

Morale Contributes to Victory
Flowers Contribute to Morale
Danker
121 No. Pearl St. Phone 3-4258

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Babylon

FERRARO'S FOOD MARKET
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Ship Chandlers
Dairy Products
PHONE BABYLON 539—530
6-10 East Main Street, Babylon

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Spring Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
I. Miller — Florsheim
Carlisle — Bostonian
Vitality — Johnston & Murphy
Footsaver — Dr. Locke
Health Spot
"A shoe for every occasion—A fit for every foot"
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Building Supplies
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

EASTER, APRIL 5
Orders for spring apparel were placed long ago, in some cases, even before Pearl Harbor. This is your assurance that there will be no radical price advance now. You will find the patterns new, the designing excellent, and the fitting of highest quality in this store.
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRONXVILLE INN
STEAK—CHICKEN—FISH
ALL CHARCOAL-BROILED
COMPLETE PLANK STEAK DINNER, $1.25
Luncheon 60c-85c Dinner 90c-$1.15
Sunday Dinner $1.25 Supper $1.00
Club Luncheons, Dinners, Wedding, Shower and Bridge Parties Thoughtfully Planned, Skillfully Executed
For Reservations Tel. BR. 2-4224
56 Pondfield Rd. West, Cor. Bronxville Rd.

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 2-0310

BRING OUT Your Beauty and Charm
With an Individual Hair Style
Consult Martha
Martha's Beauty Salon
15 PARK PLACE TEL. 2-6030

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Riverside 5397, 10 a. m.-2 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AVE. DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5690

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
42 West Chippewa Street
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining and Dressmaking
Prices Reasonable
Phone: WA. 9753

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Wally Your Hairdresser
Creators of Coiffures
BEAUTY CULTURE
In All Its Branches
Cedarhurst 5283 462 Central Ave.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

DON'T BUY A DIAMOND BY GUESSWORK
We inspect every diamond we buy under the Diamondscope, and so should you. Our fine diamonds priced from $25.00 to $35.00
OTTO H. BOYSEN
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
37-24 Main Street FLushing 9-1414
Established 1902

We Specialize in
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
and SLIP COVERS
D. R. ANTONIUS
INTERIOR DECORATOR
136-13 Roosevelt Avenue Ind. 3-4212

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

GOLDEN SHELL MOTOR OIL
Super Shell and New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FOREST HILLS

Paints Hardware
SCHWIEBERT'S
House Furnishings, Electrical Supplies
Radio Service
107-10 CONTINENTAL AVENUE Bou. 8-5678

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516 — Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7380

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Things Cleaned
RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4736

GLOVERSVILLE

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

GREAT NECK

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 800

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1001

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hepstead 370

FINAL WINTER COAT SALE

All-Wool Untrimmed Coats	$12.98
Fur-Trimmed Coats	$39.98
Group of Dresses	$5.00
Suits	$15 to $39.98

FREDERICK'S
264 Fulton Avenue

PUSHKIN Jewelers
DIAMONDS
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Watch Repairing and Engraving
241 Front Street Hempstead 6564
(Off Franklin St.)

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

THE CRICKET LABEL
cricket Shop INC.
815 Franklin Ave., Garden City
Mark of Better Dressed Long Island Women

INWOOD

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Inner Springs—Pillows
Made to Order—Renovated—Sterilized
HARRY BELTRANI
Formerly Friedlander Mattress Co.
312 Bayview Avenue Far Rock. 7-3196

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year,or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment Phone 2947
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Ha. 6-6296 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35 and $28.50

Enna Jettick
$5 and $6
A Few at $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street HA. 9-9248

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR ARVIN HEATERS
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

JAMAICA

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

JAMAICA REFRIGERATION
150-06 Liberty Ave.
SERVICE—SALES
Approved Authorized Dealers
• NORGE • KELVINATOR
• G. E. • PHILCO
• FRIGIDAIRE • CROSLEY
For prompt repair service—Republic 9-7788

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Liner
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BOTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KENMORE

We invite you to visit the
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Building)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
DE. 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp. 4148

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Speedy Delivery Service
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, MGR.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2340
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone MOunt Vernon 7-2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Protect Your Right to Drive!
Insure with
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO. 8-6500

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

FLOWERS for All Occasions
WESTCHESTER FLORIST, Inc.
Tel. Mo. 8-7520 25 South 4th Avenue
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
337 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
ARTHUR P. OLSEN, Pres.
"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

DELLWOOD **Creami-Rich** MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 3656 or Marble 7-9400

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Manhattan
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
We welcome The Christian Science Monitor Readers.
Satisfactory Service Assured
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
(2nd Floor)
111 E. 48th St. 128 E. 49th St.
532 Lexington Ave.

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)
Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 8-2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

PELHAM 8-1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
We have everything you need for the Garden, Painting, Housecleaning and Mothproofing
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3339 211 WOLF'S LANE

PebMel
BEAUTY SALON
A PEL-MEL Flexible Oil Permanent Wave can easily be set in many fashions. You can go from one extreme to the other. Just the thing for the social season.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
$48.75
3 PIECES WITH 5 CUSHIONS
Cut to Your Own Furniture in Your Own Home . . .
Wide selection of guaranteed fabrics to choose from, florals, stripes, self figures, etc. All are made with welted seams, excellent workmanship.
Slight Charge for Out-of-Town Orders
THIRD FLOOR **Luckey's**

WALLACE CO.
Mid-Season Sales
For Home and Personal Use

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. Virginia 7-1177
104-11 Jamaica Ave.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

EMMA M. GERBER
Licensed
REAL ESTATE BROKER
SALES AND RENTALS
Phone VIrginia 9-2565 — 85-31-122nd Street Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Vir. 9-2314 — Established 1888
A. Ritter & Son
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue — Ozone Park, N. Y.

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios — Sales
Refrigerators — Maintenance
Oil Burners — Installation
—All Makes—

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Boulevard — Genesee 63

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

MERLIN L. GROFF
Public Accountant
Audits — Tax Returns
Systems Installed and Supervised
400 University Ave. — Monroe 5699

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

SPRING HOUSE
3081 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 — Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East — Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver — Culver 451-459

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. — Monroe 3080

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 — Purchase St.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 — NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Harwood Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones, Scars. 2200, W. P. 2566

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Insist On
Sealtest Supervised
Milk and Ice Cream
Tel. 4-3121 — Schenectady, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1201 Rugby Road — 4-4461, 4-4462

Barneys
for
PIANOS AND RADIOS

SCOTIA
NORGE
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sherwin-Williams Paints
ROOFING—PLUMBING—HEATING—HARDWARE
G. E. Van Vorst Co.
47 Mohawk Avenue — Phone 644211

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

P. J. Fibison
Tailors
Cleaners
1329 South Salina St. — Tel. 6-3610
Opp. Sears

BELL BROTHERS
Local and Long Distance
MOVING
1013 North Townsend — Tel. 2-6513

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren — Tel. 2-9229

ASSOCIATED Laundries
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Quality Services
Phone 2-8121

COMMANDER FOOD CO.
3 Super Markets
2706 South Salina Street
2363 James Street
1641 East Genesee Street

UTICA

Spring Accessories
Lovely new accessories, tuned to the spirit of spring . . . to give your new wardrobe a touch of individuality. Bright, colorful gloves, smart new bags, sheer hosiery, costume jewelry, famous makes of shoes and exclusive Wells hats. Won't you come in and see them?
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street — Phone 4-3175

Gifts — Leather Goods — Books — Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
301-307 Columbia Street — Phone 321

Vast Aluminum-Magnesium Expansion Begun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Cutting through large layers of timidity and previous underestimates of wartime needs, the War Production Board today announced a vast expansion of aluminum and magnesium facilities capable of guaranteeing enough of these essential materials to turn out 185,000 planes this year and next.

William L. Batt, Director of Materials of the WPB, disclosed at a press conference that aluminum facilities in the United States now in operation plus those under way and due to start production soon call for an annual production of 1,450,000,000 pounds a year.

This will be increased to 2,100,000,000 pounds a year, Mr. Batt said, and with Canadian imports, is scheduled to give the nation a total rate of more than 2,500,000,000 annual pounds of aluminum when the whole program is completed.

Four Parts to Program

The aluminum program, Mr. Batt said, may be broken down into four parts:

1. Present facilities totaling 850,000,000 pounds.
2. New facilities now under way, known as the first expansion program, adopted early this year, totaling 640,000,000 pounds.
3. Contracts with the Aluminum Company of Canada for imports reaching a total of 450,000,000 pounds a year in 1943.
4. The present expansion program just adopted by the Requirements Committee of the WPB and approved by Chairman Donald M. Nelson for an additional 640,000,000 pounds.

Construction is starting for all the first 640,000,000-pound expansion, Mr. Batt said, and surveys for power requirements and possible locations already have been made and contracts let for much of the new program.

Increasing aluminum capacity by 640,000,000 pounds a year is about equal to building two aluminum industries of the size that existed in the United States in 1939.

For the second expansion alone it is necessary to mine an additional 1,500,000 tons of bauxite; to convert this into 1,300,000,000 pounds of alumina; to erect new plants for the manufacture of carbon electrodes; to supply all the electrolytic plants; to provide facilities for converting about half the aluminum produced into sheet metal; to construct extrusion plants, casting facilities, forging plants, and to construct plants for the production of synthetic cryolite and aluminum fluoride.

The total output now under way, Mr. Batt said, will be far beyond the reach of anything the Axis powers together with all the occupied countries can contemplate. No computation of anything the enemy nations can do in aluminum even approaches it.

New Processes Developed

New discoveries and better sources for raw materials have aided materially in pushing forward the magnesium program, Mr. Batt explained. In 1941, the United States produced 33,000,000 pounds; the objective is to reach 725,000,000 pounds a year.

As the requirements of electricity for producing magnesium by electrolysis are extremely heavy, a constant search has been carried on for a process that would reduce power demands.

A committee of the National Academy of Sciences has carried on extensive research in this field and has recommended either of two ferro-silicon processes developed independently.

Contracts have been entered into between the Defense Plant Corporatioon and six American companies for the design and construction of magnesium plants using ferro-silicon processes, Mr. Batt said.

The search for new magnesium brines has resulted, Mr. Batt said, in the discovery of rich and extensive deposits in western Michigan. Drilling there has brought out magnesium chloride about three times as rich as the best in use heretofore.

This source will be used for material to produce an additional 144,000,000 pounds of magnesium annually by electrolysis. Contracts for 36,000,000 pounds of this amount have been let and negotiations for the remainder are expected to be completed within a few days.

This contemplated production of 725,000,000 pounds of magnesium a year is believed to exceed anything the Axis powers can hope to produce, according to Mr. Batt. This will provide all the magnesium needed for the production of aluminum alloy for the entire aircraft program and a tremendous quantity of incendiary bombs.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 — 625 EAGLE ST.

WATERTOWN

FEBRUARY 21 TO 28
Sew and Save Week
Needles and pins,
Needles and pins,
When you start sewing
The saving begins.
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

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Pacific Northwest Plans To Increase Power Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

Broad plans for federal acquisition and expansion of privately owned Pacific Northwest utility plants and for construction of new hydro-electric projects on the Columbia River and its tributaries—plans that would add more than 5,000,000 kilowatts to the Pacific Northwest's power pool for victory industries—have been made by the Bonneville Power Administration.

The proposal is the first unified plan for increasing the power supply in the Pacific Northwest region where 40 per cent of the nation's undeveloped hydro-electric resources are located. A total of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 of the additional 5,363,000 kilowatts of energy which would be added to the power pool, could be made available during the next two to four years, Administrator Paul J. Raver said.

The Bonneville board's plan falls into three general categories. First point in the proposal urges immediate speeding up of the manufacture, delivery and installation of generator equipment at Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams. Administrator Raver said that during his trip to Washington he believed he had broken the war-induced bottleneck on the manufacture of six giant water wheels already scheduled for Grand Coulee. The six when installed, will add 648,000 kilowatts—the equivalent of another Bonneville dam—to the power pool.

Second point in the plan proposed that the nation acquire Rock Island Dam on the Columbia River from the Puget Sound Power & Light Company "in view of the company's financial condition." There the plan would add eight generators to the present four, adding 160,000 kilowatts of capacity within the next 13 to 20 months at a cost of $8,642,240.

The third point in the program was the Board's recommendation that studies under way on 10 proposed hydro-electric dams in the Northwest be completed within 90 days. Subsequently the building of dams requiring the least time for construction and the most power output could be expedited.

'No Smoking' Enforced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A wide campaign against smoking in war factories was under way here today, with fines up to $50 and jail sentences imposed on 29 persons by magistrates, in line with the Federal drive to reduce fires in plants having war contracts.

In Municipal Term Court, Brooklyn, Magistrate Charles Solomon gave sentences and fines ranging from $10 to $50 to 17 defendants accused of factory smoking. One man was charged with smoking a cigarette in a five-story building entirely devoted to manufacture of war chemicals, with bottles of alcohol and hydrogen in hazardous proximity.

At the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation's factory, Long Island City, 11 men were fined $25 each and received suspended sentences of five days in jail for smoking inside the plant. When William J. Kennedy, plant steward of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, appealed to Magistrate Jenkin R. Rockert to be lenient with the men because they had smoked only in the washrooms, which were considered fireproof, the Magistrate, a World War flier, replied sharply:

"General MacArthur and his men work long hours too and I'll bet they don't have much time to slip off for a cigarette.

"I am surprised at you. You should be going around stopping them. Most of them are young and have probably been deferred from military service because they are working at defense contracts. They are earning much more than our soldiers. They should realize that they are supposed to be working for our country's best interest. This plant has much paint and other inflammable material. One misdirected cigarette may cause a fire that might ruin just the number of planes needed to turn the tide of an important battle."

San Francisco Opens U. S. O. Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A downtown club for men of the nation's armed forces has been opened in the heart of San Francisco by the United Service Organizations.

Known as the U. S. O. Club, an entire business building with six floors has been remodeled and furnished for the enjoyment of men stationed permanently or in transit in the San Francisco area. It is one of 44 U. S. O. clubs in California.

The entrance opens into a striking lobby, luxuriously furnished, where are hostesses, travelers' assistants, telephones, and members of the home hospitality service.

The downstairs floor has been converted into a ballroom with a new floor for dances, concerts, or stage entertainments. On the second floor are a large lounge, a music room, a sound-proof practice music room, writing room, reading room and library, and a game room. All are amply equipped with musical instruments of all sorts, games, books, and stationery.

Other floors contain additional game rooms, lockers and a "clean-up" room. The club offices are on the mezzanine. Morton J. Gaba is the director.

Opening of the club Feb. 22 was featured by an entertainment by stars of screen, radio, and stage, a dance, and a radiocast.

Williams' Quitting Ends N. J. Squabble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26—Resignation of Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams as State Secretary for Defense was announced yesterday by Gov. Charles Edison. A retired officer of the United States Marines, General Williams has been a center of controversy since he was named to the $12,000-a-year job last June after the Senate refused to confirm his nomination as Superintendent of State Police.

The resignation, at Governor Edison's request, will not be effective until April 1. It is not the intention of the Governor to abolish the job, but he has not yet determined upon a successor.

Citing the conflict breaking about him, General Williams wrote the Governor that "under present conditions I can be of no assistance either to you or to the State."

The Governor praised the General for his "loyalty, integrity, wide knowledge, and usefulness" in a bitter comment on the treatment accorded his appointee.

Cyclists Encouraged In Topeka by the Mayor

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 26 (AP)—Mayor Frank Warren plans to install bicycle racks with a capacity of 28 wheels each in five blocks of the business district.

Chains will be installed so that each bike may be locked.

The Mayor said he was assuming the cyclists would furnish their locks—otherwise some sort of meter proposition would have to be worked out.

Hitler Take Notice! Colorado Cold as Russia

KREMMLING, Colo., Feb. 26 (AP)—The temperature in this central Colorado mountain—not today but a week ago—was 56 degrees below zero.

The report is unofficial, from a railroad station agent's thermometer, but the Weather Bureau permits its publication now—for whatever aid and comfort it may give, the enemy to know that Colorado can match Russian temperatures.

Forest Guard

Near Boulder, Colo.

New fire lookout tower, 10,500 feet up on Mount Thorodin, erected by the United States Forest Service in Roosevelt National Forest. The large wooden flaps, hinged over the plate glass windows, provide shade in summer. They are lowered in winter to protect the glass and interior when the lookout is closed.

Labor

Continued from Page 1

event the statistics show that the short-handed Federal Conciliation Service is vastly overworked.

The Bethlehem Steel Company has been the center of a number of big labor controversies since the "Little Steel" strike the latest being its proposal for a 10-hour day at its San Pedro California shipyards.

The San Pedro dispute has been described widely as a "strike," although officials here do not understand that it came within the ordinary meaning of the word. The workers put in the normal 8-hour day which they have been working, and then left the plants. Other shipbuilding plants are described as using 8-hour shifts. If the Bethlehem proposal is accepted it will set a far-reaching pattern. The Bethlehem Company wants to put in two 10-hour shifts, paying the men overtime for the two extra hours each day. Some 5,000 C. I. O. workers employed on an $81,000,000 destroyer contract at San Pedro have agreed to vote on whether to work the two 10-hour shifts or three 8-hour shifts. Like many controversies of the same sort, it appears that the matter will be settled by peaceful processes. This appears to be likewise true of the demand for the closed shop upon the Bethlehem Company in its eastern steel mills. There has been no threat made of a strike if a decision adverse to the union is handed down by the War Labor Board. This has been a strong argument in Congress against precipitating labor trouble by intervening with legislation, so long as the situation was being worked out peacefully.

Harry Malcolm, Federal Commissioner of Conciliation, will referee the C. I. O. vote at San Pedro.

The National Association of Manufacturers has entered the fray over the closed shop issue. "The closed shop can be the downfall of America" it declared in a statement issued yesterday. It cited the example of France as indicating possible consequences.

Senator Byrd attacked Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in his speech yesterday demanding action to restrict strikes and called upon her to resign.

"Strikes in defense industries," he charged, "continue to retard seriously the production of military equipment, and the efforts of the Army and Navy to stop defense strikes have so far been futile. We cannot have a total war effort in this country with continued strikes in defense industries."

1,000 Strike

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26 (AP)—A Congress of Industrial Organizations strike involving approximately 1,000 workmen today halted operations at the LaBelle works of the Crucible Steel Company, which has been producing defense materials exclusively.

A company spokesman, charging that the strike violated the C. I. O. steel workers organizing committee's contract with the company, said he knew of no grievance which might have precipitated the strike.

A picket line was established, but union spokesmen declined to comment.

Argentine Rail Tieup

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26 (AP)—Argentina's billion dollar, British-owned railway system was tied up for half an hour today by a protest strike of 110,000 workers. The workers are trying to recover 1934 salary cuts. The union announced it planned additional tie-ups of 45 minutes today and one hour Friday.

'Defense Pants' Adopted for Baby

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (AP)—War economy has reached the wardrobes of babies cared for by the Cleveland Humane Society.

The society has adopted a diaper pattern requiring only about half the usual amount of cloth, and calls the result "defense pants."

They are cut out in hourglass shape, the extra pieces being used to reinforce the garment.

Mrs. Laura S. Parmenter of the society said they are easier to apply, and do not interfere with the leg action of babies learning to walk.

Blow Dealt China at Rangoon Is Considered Worst of War

Continued from Page 1

tingencies. What is certain is that for some time to come China will have to do without the types of things that hitherto moved over the Burma Road.

Sea Threat to Calcutta

The fact that Rangoon remained in British hands had the curious effect of diverting public attention from what had already happened. The loss of Rangoon will make no change in the essential point of the situation:—the closing of the Burma Road was already a fait accompli. This had been accomplished by Japanese sea-power,—and Japanese sea-power offers the most dangerous threat in this quarter for the immediate future. As things now stand, it can close the port of Calcutta as effectively as it has already strangled the traffic over the Burma Road.

This prospect is already being taken into reckoning in official quarters,—and some days ago the War Production Board ordered a survey of the effect of losing the various essential supplies we have heretofore drawn from Calcutta. The heavy increase in United Nations shipping losses makes it unlikely that Britain will be able to divert much naval strength to the East. And President Roosevelt's radio address indicated fairly clearly that there is no present intention of sending part of the Pacific Fleet to these waters.

For the Bay of Bengal to pass thus into Japanese control means a complete overturning of our accustomed geography. These far-reaching changes are not readily grasped by public opinion; and as in the case of the loss of Indo-China, the consequences which derive more or less inevitably from the initial upset are rarely discerned in advance.

More Bad News to Come

We shall greet, with angry astonishment, very probably, successive items of bad news from the Indian Ocean in the months to come. But it is already clear that Japanese submarines can keep regular patrols directly across the sea lanes from Australia to Suez, and can reach the lanes followed by shipping coming around the Cape of Good Hope. The independence of India will acquire a new and drastic meaning. India is already practically cut off from the Pacific half of the world,—and there now looms a serious threat to its communications with the rest of the world overseas.

But from the point of view of the war on land, the loss of Rangoon by no means implies losing the military gateway to India. The setting off of Burma as a separate military command gives an exact idea of what has happened:—the line of communication between Burma and India has been cut off. There never was any line of communication except by sea: no highway network crosses into Burma from the Indian border province of Assam.

"Burma is shut off from Assam on the northwest by a mass of densely forest-covered mountains, running in steep and high ridges, intersected by deep and narrow valleys, inhabited by the wildest tribes of the aboriginal inhabitants of our northwest frontier; . . . all of them secure in their almost impenetrable jungles, though which no right of way from west to east exists, or ever has existed."

So wrote the Head of the Survey of India some 30 years ago—and the terrain is the same today.

Not an Inviting Prospect

The troops hastily assembled to meet the Japanese thrusts into Burma from Thailand were thus, properly speaking, overseas expeditions from India. A wild barrier of mountain jungle, almost 1,000 miles long, cut them off sharply from the reinforcements which otherwise might have been hurried up by the Indian railway network. This same barrier will stand in the way of a Japanese drive overland into Bengal. It is true that the Japanese overcame a similar "impassable" barrier in moving across from Thailand; but a line of supply crossing two ranges of mountains is not a tempting basis for an invasion of India.

They are much more likely to use the sea, and make their way gradually up the Burmese coast. Even if they succeed in this, they will have to face in the end far stronger forces than could be assembled against them in Burma.

The immediate danger is in the attack by air. Calcutta is in easy range for bombers taking off from Rangoon; and the Burmese coast would provide bases several hundred miles nearer. Close around Calcutta lie most of the large industrial plants of India—including the new war industries.

Just What Lies in India

The impending promise of "freedom" to India is now hailed on all sides as a timely solution of a critical military situation. It is far too critical to allow any illusions. A promise of Dominion status will not provide a trained and qualified officer corps; and training cannot even be begun except by officers at home in the particular local language. It will not add a single gun or tank or plane to the supply now available for the Army in India.

That army is already over 1,000,000 strong: the "response" of India has already given over 1,000,000 volunteers. It is far greater number than can be armed and equipped and officered to produce combat divisions able to take the field in present day war.

The officers cannot be improvised; the arms and equipment can come only from Britain and America—who already have not enough for their own soldiers. Even if half the man-power of India were to enlist tomorrow, it would not affect the effective balance of military forces in the slightest degree.

A horde of Minutemen cannot oppose Japanese tanks and planes; whereas the regular Indian regiments have a long and distinguished record as fighting troops. The defense of Calcutta must rest primarily upon them; and no promise of independence can increase the number or alter their soldierly qualities.

A Dominion status for India, will no doubt have a vitalizing effect on the morale of the country, but it cannot add or equip a single division to the forces now needed to be brought in line against Japan and Hitler.

After Burma, What?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The actual means by which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has arranged to transport supplies from India to China, now that the Burma Road has been closed has not been announced. But, apart from the unfinished Assam Road, running 400 miles north of the Burma Road, there are several primitive routes running more or less parallel to the Burma Road, but to the northwest.

Work has been going on, quietly, for months in an effort to make them more serviceable. Water carriage has constantly supplemented the railway from Rangoon to Lashio. It is believed that rivers can be employed to help out along the Assam route, estimated at a length of 2,300 miles for the whole distance up to Kunming.

On the other hand new shortcuts are being planned, such as a railway linking Lashio and Kunming and cutting the present 726-mile highway haul in half. Military considerations may affect this, as so many other things; the force of Japan's drive is still not measurable, any more than its directions are subject to ready forecast.

All this has taken into account only railways, rivers and canals, and highways. There remains the airplane which has for years been an interesting and important freight as well as passenger link between Chungking and the outside world—connecting Hong Kong and Rangoon in a single day's flight via Chungking until Japanese capture of the former point. Significant intimations are current with reference to the possible enlargement of such traffic.

The most immediate step is expected to be the employment of 21-passenger standard commercial planes, such as are today uniformly used on American airlines in shipping freight from Calcutta to Lashio or some equivalent point at or near the China-Burma border, such freight being carried on to Yunnan and Szechuen provincial cities by truck. These planes are not designed primarily for freight carrying, but by removing seats and making certain other changes, such as stripping the sound-proofing from their interiors, they could take not less than three tons at a trip even allowing for considerable fuel load—more if intermediate landing fields for refueling can be provided.

Next, there may be put into service specially built cargo planes on which production has just started in the United States on a basis of orders for the United States Army. These planes are described as the largest twin-engined transport craft in the world. They can carry the artillery China needs, even motorcars if necessary. Upkeep would not be a great problem because of the resemblance of these planes to the American passenger craft long flown by the China National Aviation Corporation.

It is possible that such planes, specially adapted to freight work, might make regular flights to extremely distant points in China with India as their base—perhaps playing a major role in equipping and supplying air fields for an American aerial effort against the islands of Japan.

Russia to Fight On, Mrs. Litvinoff Says

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, told a nation-wide radio audience last night that the Russians "will not stop until they have beaten the common foe of all our Allies."

"There was another time when Americans helped Russia," said the English-born Mrs. Litvinoff. "That was 20 years ago during a famine that followed rout, civil war, and World War. Then, Americans helped the starving peasants of the Volga region.

"The people of 20 years ago are different from those of today. Today's Russians are the men who have given everything with no hope of getting anything in return."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday:
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Evening Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)
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Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m. Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m).
Third Sundays, 6 p. m. Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m) 11.79mc 25.4m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich time, add 4 fours and 1 hour additional for British Summer Time.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Free France colonial stamps have made their appearance among United States dealers in limited quantities. The designs are somewhat conventional, and symbolic of the Free French movement. The design on stamps for French Equitorial Africa pictures the Phoenix arising from its flames in renewed life, symbolic that France will rise free from her ashes of defeat. At the upper right are the initials "R. F." (Republic Française) and at the upper left is the Cross of Lorraine, the symbol of Free France. The Cross of Lorraine is used as part of the design on stamps for the Cameroons. The cross is superimposed in white on the sword and shield of "Joan of Arc." There are 14 values in each set and "France Libre" is inscribed at the top of each. Other sets are expected to be released very shortly.

Issues from Croatia and French Equatorial Africa

Stamps From Other Lands

Bulgaria—Three additional values have been received of the postal, telegraph and telephone

Benefit stamp from Bulgaria

employees benefit stamps. These are the 1-leva, dark green; the 2L., orange; the 5L., blue.

Croatia—A series of five postage-due stamps has been released. The stamps show a large numeral in the center of the design representing the value. The common color of the set is a scarlet red and the values are the 0.50-kuna, 1k., 2k., 5k. and 10k.

Ecuador—In honor of the Pan-American conference held recently at Rio de Janeiro the Amazon commemorative stamps have been overprinted in Spanish "Rio Conference."

Netherlands Indies—A new set of postage due stamps is in course of preparation and will shortly be released. The designs will picture native dancers; the values are 1-cent, 2½c., 3c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 30c. and 40c.

St. Pierre and Miquelon—Some of the 1938-40 pictorials have been overprinted "France Libre" since the Free French naval forces took over the islands last December.

Uruguay—A 50-centesimos value has been added to the current series.

United States

The Treasury Department at Washington has made available the current revenue stamps to collectors. These may be purchased at the office of the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Room 1002, Internal Revenue Building, Washington, D. C. The Documentary stamps of the 1941 series available are the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 80 cents and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars as well as similar values in the Silver Tax stamps. Collectors may order these stamps by mail by sending a postal money order to the Deputy Collector covering the exact face value of the stamps plus return postage and registration fee.

Party Fun

Latitudes

Prepare a list of one hundred or more well-known lakes, mountains, cities, historic shrines, etc., writing after each place the letter "N" or "S" to indicate whether it is North or South of the equator. Divide the list equally between two players chosen to be the leaders.

Leader No. 1 begins by reading the first name on his list. If this happens to be "Cairo" for example, some player should immediately say "North," thereby winning for himself a place in No. 1's line.

Leader No. 2 then calls a name on his list, and if the answer is correct, he gains a player for his line.

The first latitude named is the one that counts, so players should be alert to locate a place on the right side of the equator in order to get into line quickly.

Each leader, in turn, continues calling places until all those taking part have given correct answers. Then a count is taken, the line having the greater number of players being the winner.

Answer to Who Is This?
Georges Jacques Danton

Who Is This?

By Frank P. Foster, II

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

Today France stands in need of men like this. He it was who, in the time of a great national crisis, told the French people, "We must dare, and again dare, and dare without end.' When asked his name by the court which condemned him, his answer was, "I shall soon pass to nothingness, but my name will live in the Pantheon of history." He had been guiding the destinies of France for two years when his native land became threatened by outside foes. He was an able and eloquent lawyer and an inspiring patriot. He, with Marat and Robespierre, inaugurated the Reign of Terror.

(Score . . . 100)

When invasions were repelled and royalist uprisings put down, this man was the first to advocate that the system of Terror be abolished, but Robespierre insisted that he should be brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal and condemned to death.

(Score . . . 75)

When a friend urged him to resist arrest, he replied, "That means the shedding of blood and I am sick of it. I would rather be guillotined than guillotine." Who was he?

(Score . . . 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere)

Daily Anecdote

Bernhardt, the Diplomat

Once on the eve of the opening of a new play, Sarah Bernhardt, in company with other actors, was seated before a fire in the green-room of her theater in Paris. The company felt restless.

Marshal Canrobert, French general who had shown great courage and brilliance in the Algerian campaign and in the Crimean War, entered, and was at once struck by their silence and depression.

"You are not very gay," he commented. "What is it?"

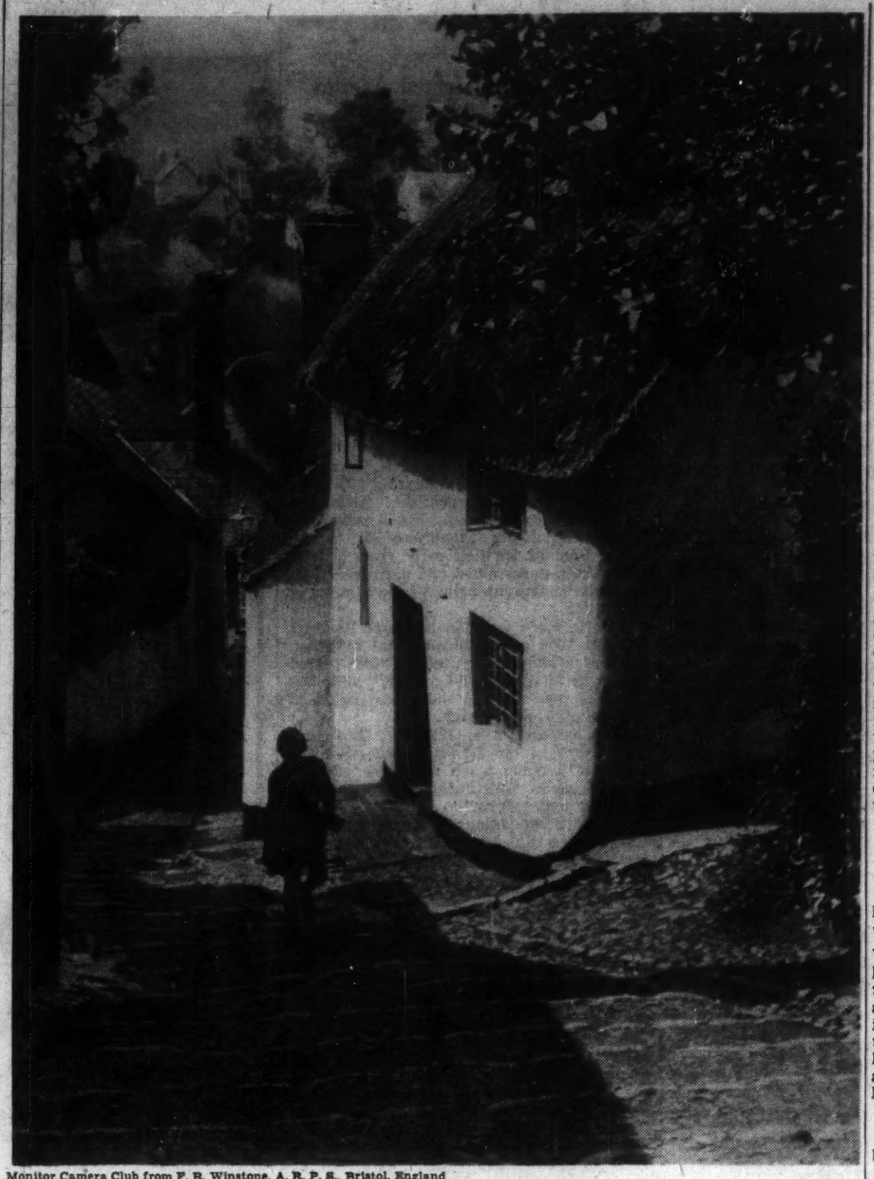
"Ah, Monsieur," replied the actress, "we are on the eve of a great battle."

"Splendid!" exclaimed the Marshal. "In other words, a great victory."

"Who can say?" complained Bernhardt. "All that we know is: we are afraid."

"Afraid!" echoed the Marshal, mystified.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Monsieur," replied the great actress, "I quite forgot." And, touching a bell which at once summoned an usher, she said to him, "Picard, please bring a dictionary for Monsieur."



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Quaint Thoroughfare in Minehead, Somersetshire

The interesting composition makes the scene appear more like a Hollywood movie set than the actual urban district that it is.

Brevities

Detroit News: Until the problem arose of getting men and stuff to MacArthur, it was a small world.

St. Louis Star-Times: The poor man may derive a bit of satisfaction through reflecting that he can buy just as many automobile tires now as a millionaire can.

Daily Quotation

THE height of human wisdom is to bring our temper down to our circumstances and to make a calm within, under the weight of the greatest storm without.

—DEFOE

A Verse for Today . . .

The angel of his presence saved them; in his love and in his pity he redeemed them; and he bare them, and carried them all the days of old.

ISA. 63:9

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Coins Have Milled Edges and Others Do Not?

To mill means to make a series of grooves around the edge of an object, such as a coin; and means also, to thicken the edge of a coin so that the rim protects the design on the face from wear when the coins are stacked. Gold and silver coins have milled edges for protection against theft of the precious metal by filing or otherwise removing small amounts of metal from the edge. Five-cent and one-cent pieces do not have milled edges, for the metal in neither of these coins is considered valuable enough to prove much of a temptation.

How Cement Can Harden Under Water?

Hydraulic cements are compounds of lime, silica, and alumina which, when mixed to a paste with water, will set and become stone hard even under water. It is thought that in setting the silicates and aluminates (formed in burning and the making of the cement) take up water, changing to hydrated calcium silicate and aluminate and crystalline calcium hydrate.

If there is any fruit tree that can produce two crops a season?

The fig tree has the remarkable faculty of producing two crops of fruit a year, on separate shoots, where climatic and other conditions are sufficiently favorable.

How Cattle Can Eat Cactus?

As a defense against hungry and thirsty animals, most cactus covers itself with spines. However, after long experimentation, a special variety of the prickly pear which is free from spines or prickles has been grown and cattle find it edible. As a result, great herds of cows may now be raised in what are otherwise foodless desert regions.

W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Worthy Cause

San Francisco

A recent wedding party here brought to light an outstanding example of unselfishness on the part of the bride and bridegroom. The young couple requested their friends to omit all wedding presents and send to a Chinese war relief agency whatever sums they might, under happier circumstances, spend for gifts. The bridegroom is Mr. Soong, a brother of Mesdames Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Yat-sen. May he and his bride enjoy the happiness they richly deserve.

In Lighter Vein

Automobile Progress

1940—No running boards.
1941—No gear shifts.
1942—No tires.
1943—No cars.—Grit.

Hospitality?

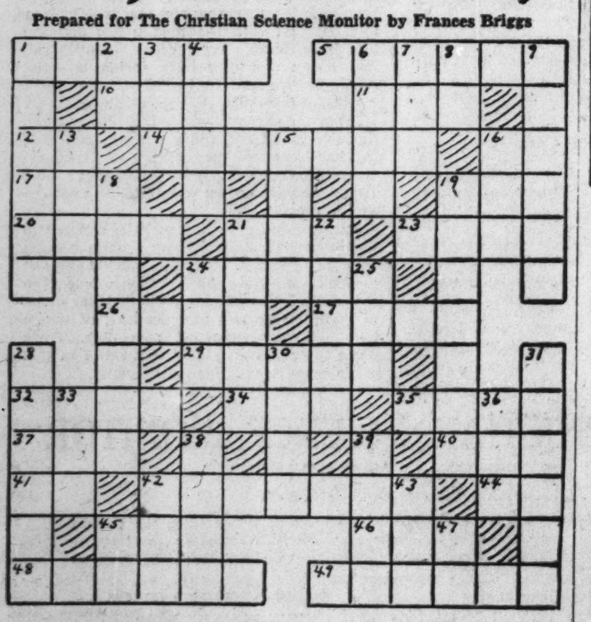
Host: "Come right in. Don't mind the dog."
Visitor: "Doesn't he bite?"
Host: "That's what I want to find out. We just bought him this morning."—Delco Doings.

Little Chauncey

"Am I getting warmer?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Pussy-cat in Mother Goose rhyme visited queen at what place?
5—What English novelist wrote of Corporal Trim and Uncle Toby?
10—What is Trotter's first name in "Pickwick Papers"?
11—What is the Webfoot State (abbr.)?
12—What is an exclamation of surprise?
14—Who composed opera "Romeo and Juliet" (poss.)?
16—Symbol for silver is what?
17—Poem.
19—What tree is associated with Wagner's "Die Walküre"?
20—Hindu queen is called what?
21—Speck.
23—What is a kind of short gaiter?
24—What is a banca?
26—Sacred image is what?
27—Would you wear, sail, or play a jerm?
29—What was Francis Key's middle name?
32—Who is hero of a George Eliot novel?
34—Who was a judge and high priest of Israel?
35—What is a bovine mammal of India?
37—What State of U. S. is east of Illinois (abbr.)?
40—Total of two or more numbers.
41—What is symbol for selenium?
43—What is a small crown for the head?
44—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
45—A jesuit is what?
46—To cut off.
48—What is first name of author of "The Sun Also Rises"?
49—In certain nursery rhyme, what "was white as snow"?

Down

1—What city of India was for centuries noted for its carpets?
2—What State is east of Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
3—In Greek mythology, Alce was what creature?
4—What is a musical instrument of wood-wind group?
6—What was Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's maiden name?
7—Bitter vetch is what?
8—Musical note.
9—Phileas Fogg went around world in how many days?
13—What is a city of Oklahoma?
15—Middle of the day is what?
16—Man's name.
18—What place in England is noted for its great rifle factory?
19—Who was greatest painter of antiquity?
21—Would you dance, plant, or spend the strathspey?
22—Who is best remembered as composer of "Good-Bye"?
24—What variety of lettuce got its name from an island?
25—Devour.
28—Who was beloved by Pyramus?
30—Hodgepodge is what?
31—What is hardened volcanic glass froth?
33—Single unit is what?
36—What was eighth month of Canaanite calendar?
38—What well-known coloratura soprano was born in Cannes, France, in 1904?
39—What outlaw was noted, like Robin Hood, for his skill in archery?
42—Hint.
43—Pedal digit is what?
45—Guinea (abbr.).
47—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strategic Retreat*

By Le Pelley

COME ON — PUSH THIS SNOWBALL OVER THE HILL AND IT WILL ROLL DOWN AND SCARE POPPY.
COME ON, PUSH!
UGH..
HEY... IT'S COMING BACK THIS WAY!
I KNOW IT
HALP!!
YOU AND YOUR IDEAS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Phew!*

By Rodgers

Today I thought I saw one of those strange fish that fisherman told the Boss and me about!
And what's more it was right beside the Boss! WOW! It was up to me to do all I could!
So to the rescue I went!
And not until I got a good sniff or two did I realize it was only one of those rubber swimming contraptions!
Phew!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Left at the Post*

By The Hagers

"IT'S LATE," I QUACKED. "THE HOUSEBOAT WAITS, AND I MUST JOIN MY OLD SHIPMATES."
WELCOME
"TELL AUNT MATILDA I'LL BE GOOD," CRIED GLOP. "I PROMISED HER I WOULD."
AS I WALKED TO THE RIVER'S EDGE, I FELT THAT GLOP WOULD KEEP HIS PLEDGE.
"AHOY!" I CRIED WITH ALL MY MIGHT. THE HOUSEBOAT WAS NOWHERE IN SIGHT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Parity Plus

Ask the average man what he thinks would be an adequate income and he probably will answer in substance, "A little more than I am getting." The farmer is no exception to that strain of thinking, and with Senators to rationalize his feelings, it is easy for him to take the attitude he once ascribed only to soulless corporations of seeking "all the traffic will bear."

This is the inwardness of the bill the Senate has passed, over the objections of President Roosevelt, to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from selling for less than "parity" prices any of the more than $1,000,000,000 stock it has accumulated of surplus farm products.

A few years ago the American farm groups set a standard of parity which they argued farm prices should reach. Prices then were below that mark, and to help make up the difference, soil conservation benefits and parity payments were voted. Today in the cases of cotton, wool, hogs, and beef cattle prices are near or above parity. Wheat and corn are not far below that mark.

In fact, when conservation benefits and parity payments are added to current prices for these commodities, farmers are receiving a total in excess of parity standards. Farm income, including these payments, was $11,600,000,000 last year, an increase of $2,500,000,000 over the previous year.

By demanding that the Government refrain from checking farm price rises until these have crossed the parity line, the farm bloc is asking, in effect, not merely for parity prices but for parity prices plus the $600,000,000 a year of benefit payments already provided. The Administration was willing to accept a stipulation that surplus stocks should not be sold below a price that would amount to parity when farm benefit payments were counted in. But farm State Senators did not consider this "adequate."

President Roosevelt spoke accurately when he warned that damage not only to the war effort but to the good will of consumers toward the farmers would result from enactment of this legislation. It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will reject it.

Labor Responsibilities

If wartime emergencies bring labor to greater power in America, wartime necessities may at the same time help to cleanse labor unions of corruption and discrimination.

In New York City, an American Federation of Labor official last week served notice on a New Jersey local that it would be dropped from membership if it persisted in discriminating against Negroes. At Albany, simultaneously, Governor Lehman ordered a sweeping inquiry into the affairs of the allegedly boss-ridden Hodcarriers & Common Laborers' Union of America.

In the first instance, labor was cleaning its own house. Charges of racial discrimination had been leveled at several unions by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices. In the second instance, government was forced to take action against a union notorious as having held, last Autumn, its first convention in thirty years. But in each instance, the wartime emergency had alerted public opinion, spotlighted the abuse, made imperative the demand for remedial action.

In the case of the incredible Hodcarriers, twenty-three members brought court action for an accounting of more than $600,000 in union funds, charging that union officials had used up the money in pay-checks and bonuses voted to themselves, whereas expenditures should have ranged around $190,000. It was further charged that when members protested, the officers blacklisted them.

The case is a weighty argument for the addition of at least three provisions, approved by friends of labor, to Federal and State labor laws, requiring, namely: obligatory publicity on union receipts and expenses, to let members know what union officers are doing with their hard-earned dues; regular elections by secret ballot, to promote democracy in office; and finally, prohibition against artificial barriers to membership, including a ban against excessive dues and initiation fees.

If labor is marching to greater power, it should march equipped—by Congress if necessary—with these barriers against bossism, correctives for corruption, and recipes for responsibility.

China Deserves Help

Only by light of recent Japanese successes in the Pacific does China's resistance for nearly five years assume anything approaching its full significance. The cost of it has hardly been grasped by the American public. Yet this stanch ally has received relatively little help in terms of food and similar relief.

While the United States Government, it is true, has lent China $500,000,000 it has made the loan for governmental purposes, to stabilize currency, increase industrial and agricultural production, and manufacture munitions. Nowhere in the world, it is estimated, has warfare produced such an amount of suffering as in China.

United China Relief, led by Wendell L. Willkie and Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, is about to launch a new campaign to meet China's relief needs. The opportunity for Christian charity is obvious. It should not be overlooked, moreover, that the friendship and confidence with which the people of China have regarded the people of the United States have been a sustaining influence on Chinese morale throughout the struggle.

Economic Peace Bases

For years this newspaper warned that economic warfare—particularly retaliatory tariffs—was pushing the nations toward open hostilities. Last August we welcomed the Atlantic Charter's promise of endeavors to further the enjoyment of equal access to raw materials by all nations, but pointed out that the whole Churchill-Roosevelt peace program could be ruined by failure to achieve freer and fairer trade relations. Today we hail the pact just signed by Britain and America as a splendid, concrete step in that direction.

Wendell Willkie's description of it as the "most significant and beneficial undertaking made between nations in the last many years" will prove no exaggeration if it wins public understanding and support. It can become the economic cornerstone of the peace.

Lend-lease, by providing aid in terms of materials rather than money, took the first step toward avoiding anything like the war-debt muddle which did so much to destroy trade and friendship after the last war. This agreement takes a further step.

For it declares that the conditions for recompensing the United States "shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations." Section VII of the agreement also commits the two countries to efforts "at an early convenient date" with "other countries of like mind" to eliminate "all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce" and to reduce trade barriers.

This is not in itself a guarantee of economic peace. The people of all countries must first learn how much can be done by freer and fairer trade toward improving living standards and preserving a peaceful world. Even this plan for post-war settlements may lead some Americans to expect too much in the way of repayment for lend-lease aid. Happily it does provide for full cognizance of "property, services, information, facilities or other benefits" given by Britain to the United States as war aid. This may help in the cancellation of obligations that cannot be met by return of "defense articles" lent or leased.

It might be even better to recognize right now that there should be no repayment for materials America supplied to Allies who have spent their men to hold the front lines. Certainly it would be well for Americans to acknowledge that there is an indebtedness running in the other direction. Many obstacles to sound foundations for peace can be surmounted if the American people will recognize two basic facts about their trade with the rest of the world—that it must be a two-way street; and that they may gain more by importing goods than gold.

Those who pile up barriers against imports which compete with their particular product but which the country needs are already getting less consideration. For materials that must be had for the war will be brought in. And many channels of freer exchange with Canada, Latin America and Britain are being blasted out by war necessities. Some of them should remain to aid the peace. They will make easier the fulfillment of this pact's splendid promise of economic liberty and peace.

Our Readers Say—

Liquor Has Defeated Armies Since Earliest Days

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Herewith are several striking paragraphs from a recent release of the American Business Men's Research Foundation recently received by me, which I believe to be pertinent to the present situation affecting our armed forces:

Beverage alcohol has played an amazing part in undermining and ultimately bringing about the defeat and collapse of practically every nation that has lost the crucial decision on the field of battle.

Liquor has defeated more men, more armies, more nations than any other cause. Alexander the Great bewailed the fact that there were "no more worlds to conquer." His end came in a carousal at the invitation of Medius. "There," said Plutarch, "he drank all the night and the next day, till at last he found a fever coming upon him." Alexander conquered the world, but alcohol conquered him. He died drunk at the age of 33.

The Romans, in their early years strictly abstemious, undermined and destroyed their great civilization through a period of years of dissipation.

The Normans won the Battle of Hastings Sept. 28, 1066, during which, as the historian, William of Malmesbury, tells it, "they passed the night in fasting and prayer," while the Anglo-Saxons devoted the same period to drunkenness and debauch.

On Christmas Eve, 1776, the American troops crossed the Delaware and won the Battle of Trenton when they surprised the Hessian soldiers celebrating the season with drinking and feasting.

The Battle of Waterloo, fought near Brussels in June, 1815, proved the decisive defeat for Napoleon because Marshal Ney, retiring to his headquarters on the eve of battle, "fell into a deep and prolonged sleep" after imbibing his favorite Burgundy too freely and "when he awoke . . . he found himself apparently unable to give orders or to reach any decision."

In March, 1918, when the German forces were advancing on Paris, "the spearhead of the advance suddenly broke. No one could tell why. . . ." What transpired, as was afterward officially reported by Prof. Hans Schmidt of Helle, a commanding officer on the West Front, was that "the French had left a great supply of alcoholic drink as the surest means of retarding the German advance. Two whole divisions were found drunk, ready to be cut down by the Allied troops . . . the wine-drenched Germans were simply mowed down by the enemy machine guns." The Crown Prince, acknowledging the receipt of Schmidt's report said, "If we had not found alcohol we should have advanced farther than the March offensive. You are right on laying your finger on this painful wound."

Reports in the press during recent months reveal the verdict of the French Government in August, 1940, that "alcoholism was the chief cause of the French army's moral collapse and the worst of France's four greatest problems."

L. A. LAMBERT

Boston

HR 1036

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hasten to correct a statement which appeared in an article under the heading, "Pension Flood Brings Rising Public Protest." In this article, the following statement is made: "Catching the prevailing mood of Congress, the Townsend Plan clubs are citing the pensions as an argument for granting everybody a pension over a certain age. They would seek a $200 a month pension for some 27,000,000 civilians."

Our bill, HR 1036, now before the House, calls for a 2 per cent gross income tax to be levied against individual and business incomes over $250 per month. The results of this tax are to be paid to citizens past sixty who voluntarily refrain from productive endeavor and agree to spend the amount received within thirty days. The estimated yield of this tax would be about $50 per month. You see, therefore, we are not asking for $200 per month, nor are we seeking to pension 27,000,000 people. Those past sixty in the United States, according to census figures, total 13,500,000. After excluding noncitizens and those who continue work or have accumulated savings, it is conservatively estimated that not more than 10,000,000 persons would share in the proceeds of the 2 per cent tax as above stated.

SHERMAN J. BAINBRIDGE, Editor,
Chicago — Townsend National Weekly

[Editor's note: We regret that our report described an earlier form of the Townsend Plan.]

Stamps Always Welcome

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A suggestion when you write to men in the service. Enclose a stamped envelope in each letter, or several penny postals! Both Navy and Army, and other service men find it inconvenient at times to get stamps or stationery even when they have money! And I just read in a current magazine that a marine says stationery and stamps were a problem, on $21 a month! My two boys in the Navy like to have stamps or money more than anything else.

A NAVY MOTHER

Long Beach, Calif.

"Attack on Pearl Harbor"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Canham's "Down the Middle of the Road" article, titled "The Mental Attack on Pearl Harbor," has been clipped and is being kept in a conspicuous place for daily contemplation by our family.

This article brought to its readers not only a challenge to "Remember Pearl Harbor," but a recognition that we can as individuals change defeat into a glorious victory. It gives each one of us a feeling of important work to be done.

May I take this opportunity of expressing gratitude for the great blessing The Christian Science Monitor is taking into every home that opens its doors to it. We couldn't imagine a day without it in our family of businessman, two homemakers, teacher, and child of seven years.

(MRS.) ELIZABETH J. PACKARD

Auburn, Maine

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bring Him Into the Spotlight

Shinbone Alley and Lacey's Lane

Usually the procedure by which folksongs are changed in transmission is a hidden one. Only from the circles in the water do we know the fish have jumped. Once in a while, however, we are privileged to see the fish jump. We are familiar, for instance, with the genesis of the oldest recorded American folk ballad of native origin. In 1761 Timothy Myrick of Springfield Mountain, Massachusetts, while mowing a field on his farm, was bitten by a snake. Out of that event the folk made a ballad which has spread as far west as Texas and Montana.

One fine summer's day on the Ohio River I had a chance to observe at first hand from oral evidence the process by which folksongs are transmitted. I was on a steamboat, talking with Capt. Tom Greene, when we passed Lacey's Landing, a break in the willows some eighteen miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. As we steamed by the landing, Captain Tom recited, reminiscently:

Your Aunt Kate and my Aunt Jane,
They lived down in Lacey's Lane.
Figger on the gate, number on the door,
First house past the grocery store.

"Where'd you get that rhyme?" I asked Tom.

"Well," he said, "when my dad was teaching Chris and me the river, he sometimes used rhymes like that to fix places in our minds. That one was for Lacey's Landing there on the right."

In other words, Capt. Gordon C. Greene used rhyme for the same purpose our Anglo-Saxon ancestors used it, as a mnemonic device, only where they used it to fix laws and records and proverbial wisdom in the mind, he used it for islands, chutes, bars, and landings.

* * *

On the same trip, a day or two later, I just happened to quote this rhyme to Jesse Hughes, veteran pilot of the Greene Line, who worked for Captain Gordon before Tom and Chris were born. "Shucks," said Captain Hughes, "I taught that rhyme to Captain Gordon forty years ago at Point Pleasant" (that's the kind of memory Captain Jesse has). "Only this is the way I taught it to him:

"Old Dan Tucker and my Aunt Sally,
They lived down in Shinbone Alley.
Figger on the gate, number on the door,
First house past the grocery store."

Now I could see how Captain Gordon had adapted this version to his own ends, but I didn't understand the sense of either until this fall.

* * *

One evening, while I was waiting for a train in Back Bay, Boston, I wandered into a second hand bookstore, where I bought an old folio of minstrel songs. Among them was one called, "Oh! Dat Watermelon," the third verse of whose chorus ran:

Sister Sue, and old Aunt Sal
Both lived down in Shinbone Al.
Name on de house, name on de door,
Big green spot on de grocery store.

I could see that was the same song that Captain Tom and Captain Jesse had recited, but I still didn't know what it meant. I believe I know now.

What we have here in this quatrain is part of the allegory of slavery and emancipation in which the Negro sang his sorrow and hope. Of course the pre-Civil War Negro could not read or write and consequently would have had to recognize houses by signs, as the Elizabethan rabble recognized its inns. A Negro on the run for freedom might well have been directed to a certain grocery store with a big green spot on it. It is significant, I think, that the last two lines of the chorus of this song run:

I'm gwine to join de contraband children,
Gwine to git a home bye and bye.

In taking over this Negro folksong, minstrelsy here, as often, has repeated words of more meaning than it realized.

* * *

Of course old Dan Tucker, who, as you will remember, combed his hair with a wagon wheel, is a well-known figure in American balladry, and there was a Miss Sally who lived in Shinbone Alley, as we know from another song:

As I was going down Shinbone Alley,
To buy a bonnet for Miss Sally,

but whether she is the Aunt Sally of our song or not, who can tell. I feel sure that all three of these grocery store quatrains have a common ancestor somewhere in Negro folksong. Some day I may come upon that ancestor. Folksong trails seldom end. They only come to new turnings. Therein lies some of their fascination.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Something to Dwell On

The newspapers as well as the Congressional Record reprinted it when Senator Gillette of Iowa read the pledge, found written on the diary flyleaf of Martin Trepton, of Cherokee, Ia., after his death in the battle of Chateau Thierry:

"America must win this war. Therefore I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure; I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone."

Senator Gillette suggested that members of Congress might do well to recite it daily, after the opening prayer.

So might we all.—*Des Moines Register.*

Appeasing Vichy?

American blood is now paying for two years' appeasement of Japan with oil, scrap iron, and other war essentials. That must not be repeated with Vichy and its Nazi overlords. What does the State Department advance in rebuttal to the charge that Vichy's connivance at aiding General Rommel in Africa constitutes grounds for treating Pétain's Government as an enemy?—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Wide Horizon

Why Burma Doesn't Resist

By R. H. Markham

Burma—big as Texas, but with 150,000,000 people—finds itself on a highway where two worlds meet. It is one of the centers of a gigantic world struggle, but the Burmese care little about that. Most of them are uninterested in empires, or the sweep of history, or the change of epochs. They care little about events at all. They are classic escapists. They would be glad to have all time stand still, all engines stall, and the sound of machines fade away.

Natives in that area are not very good resisters. Thailand is a striking example. That State has a larger population than Yugoslavia. And its leaders greatly prided themselves on their liberty. They launched left-wing revolutions, established a new constitution, introduced modern methods, reveled in democratic slogans, and to show their extreme nationalism, renamed their country, calling it Thai. Yet, when armed Japanese appeared, the Thailanders succumbed without a struggle. The new Thai leaders, shouting about freedom, proved to be tools of despotism. For these countries there is only one question: Will they be under the wing of a European or the heel of an Asiatic Power?

* * *

There is no reason to believe the Burmese would be any more resistant than the Thailanders. Distinct in appearance from the Chinese or Japanese, they have straight black hair, are rather small of stature, comely in appearance, friendly in their contacts, and easy-going.

Most are peasants and their chief work is producing rice. That is their main source of sustenance and wealth. They live in little crooked tangled villages scattered over level plains that seem to consist of sediment left by tireless rivers through hundreds of thousands of years. They live in the world's zone of monsoons or rain-bringing winds; so their year is divided into a rainy season and a dry one. But the Burma peasants don't seem to mind the mud because rice-raising makes one used to mud. And they don't mind the dust, because they know the rain will soon come and put a stop to it.

They don't mind anything, in fact. That attitude comes from their nature and their religion. They don't mind being poor, they don't aspire to be famous, they don't think it worth while struggling to get rich. Not that they are ascetic or absteminous. They are far from being puritanical and heartily reject the rigid frugality of their Chinese neighbors. But they are content with their lot—at least not discontented long. They rarely flare up, and they laugh more than they sigh.

They enjoy jokes, are much given to banter, revel in festivals whenever occasion offers, find intense pleasure in contests and matches, especially football. In their tenseness they are as unrestrained as in their languor and lassitude.

* * *

Rangoon is a very imperfect sample of Burma, just as New York City is of the United States. It is a busy seaport, quite similar to most other seaports in the world. A much more typical city is Mandalay, far up the Irrawaddy River in the center of Burma, where the plains mount toward the mountains, the clouds from the coast bring less rain, the streets are crooked, business is dull, and 150,000 languid people are unperturbed.

Mandalay's chief treasure is the wonderful sound of its name. It has become one of the most famous words in the English language, because of Kipling's melodious poem. That poem is rather typical of Mandalay. In this case, Kipling's romance is false and his imperialism tawdry. A soft, poetic mist hides much ugliness, a bit of gilt covers much dross.

Mandalay is the ancient capital of a thwarted nation, the holy place of a religious faith, distorted by priests; there faith has been reduced to ritual and spiritual victory to a liturgy. And the dust blows and the flies buzz, buffalo carts creak, temples fall into decay and new ones spring up—and Kipling's women beside the road seem worthy of deep pity. As does all Burma.

From Rangoon, up the Irrawaddy, through Mandalay and on north, runs the Burma Road to the capital of freedom-defending China; it has been one of the most vital highways on earth—a lifeline now cut by the invader.

What passed over it is of little concern to the Burmese, who have ever sought through Buddha to escape from life. They have not escaped, but have become incompetent to cope with life, and now a conflict has come to their harbor and their valleys, of which they will be frightened spectators. Their place in the world others will settle in this battle between reaction and freedom.

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